UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

E

Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.18/CRP.5
14 February 1992

Original : ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Thirteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
10-16 April 1992

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-seventh session of the Commission/ eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
20-24 April 1992

REPORT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

1. The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), jointly organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Senegal, was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 to 31 July 1991.

2. The main objective of the meeting was to review, on the basis of the report of the preceding meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, the progress made towards the industrialization of African countries. Particular emphasis was placed on the examination and adoption of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) and the elaboration and adoption of an African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO. In addition, the meeting considered the draft "Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa", prepared by the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts. The Ministers also examined the proposals made by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts and made a number of recommendations on measures to be taken by Member States, intergovernmental organizations and the international community for accelerating the process of industrialization in the region.

I. PARTICIPATION

3. (a) The following countries were represented at the Conference: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, and Zimbabwe.

(b) Portugal, as a member of UNIDO, was represented as observer.

(c) Representatives of the following organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system also participated in the meeting: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

(d) The African Development Bank (ADB) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) were also represented.

(e) The meeting was also attended by representatives from the following agencies, intergovernmental and non- governmental organizations: African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO), African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), the Commonwealth Secretariat, Community of West African States (CEAO), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), and the National Board for Small-scale Industries (Ghana).

II. Agenda item 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

4. In welcoming the Prime Minister of Senegal, His Excellency, Mr. Habib Thiam, to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts of Senegal, His Excellency, Mr. Alassane Dialy Ndiaye, began the opening ceremony by underlining the high sense of responsibility of the President of Senegal in the cause of African unity and progress and the crucial role that African leaders had accorded to industry in the development process of the continent. He stated that African policy makers in industry had the prime duty of defining and preparing for the consideration of African Heads of State and government action programmes for the decade to come. He also referred to the important support role played by the secretariats of ECA, UNIDO and OAU.

5. In the framework of industrial development of Senegal, the Minister stated that the years 1981-1990 had witnessed important developments, including institutional changes in the national economy, the pursuance and deepening of democratization of development and the quest for African co-operation and integration. On the economic front, development policy had aimed at rectifying macro-economic imbalances and creating a basis for sound economic growth. On the political front, Senegal had opted for the establishment and consolidation of a pluralistic political system and respect for human rights.

6. The prevailing economic policy in Senegal involved the disengagement of the State from the productive sectors. Instead, the Government was vigorously promoting the role of the private sector in the national economy. In that respect, the Government had instituted various incentives to improve the economic environment for industrial enterprises and to assist them in the restructuring and reconstitution of a solid production base. The most recent measures in favour of the private sector dealt with the reduction of prices of industrial factor inputs as well as the promotion of a better institutional, fiscal and banking environment. He pointed out that those measures were promulgated by the Head of State and were pursued with commitment and vigilance by the Prime Minister.

7. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts stressed the fact that Senegal would strive to ensure its part in the efforts to realize programmes that Africa would formulate in the context of the Second IDDA. He further emphasized the absolute necessity of economic integration, given the fact that Africa had 14 land-locked countries, 13 countries with a surface area of less than 50,000 km^2 and 23 countries of fewer than five million inhabitants.

8. He concluded by noting that African countries had to optimize their industrial development potential by implementing inter-country and multinational industrial projects.

9. The outgoing Chairman of the ninth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, His Excellency, Mr. K.M. Kangai, extended thanks on behalf of all the Ministers to the Government and people of Senegal for their warm welcome.

10. Referring to the dramatic changes taking place in Africa and the rest of the world on the political and economic fronts, he highlighted some of the problems, as well as positive events, that had been experienced in Africa in the two years since the ninth meeting of CAMI. He mentioned especially the birth of the new nation of Namibia. Against that background, he pointed out that the general economic performance of African economies during that period had been poor, for reasons that were well-known, and that the current outlook remained bleak. He noted that many African countries were adopting adjustment programmes, and that their success would depend on the internal growth capacities of African countries. In that connection, he emphasized the importance of looking at Africa as a single economic

bloc and the crucial significance of the establishment of the African Economic Community by the Treaty that had been signed by the Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991.

11. He continued by stressing that the industrial sector was central to Africa's development efforts, particularly because of its critical links with other sectors of the economy. He also noted the need for financial support from developed countries and multilateral agencies in order to develop the region's manufacturing capabilities. Turning to the environmental impact of industrial development and the stringent industrial pollution control measures being adopted by developed countries, he stressed the necessity for those countries to provide additional support to developing countries for financing such measures so that they would not become a total hindrance to industrialization, particularly in Africa.

12. The Minister recounted some of the major activities that had been undertaken since the ninth meeting of CAMI, namely those that had led to the proclamation of the Second IDDA by the United Nations General Assembly, the preparation of the national and subregional programmes for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the finalization of the zero draft programme by the Working Group of Governmental Experts (WGGE) for presentation to the Ministers at their tenth meeting for consideration and adoption. He concluded by thanking his colleagues in the Bureau of the ninth meeting of CAMI for their assistance and support and the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Director-General of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of the OAU as well as their staff for having implemented the decisions of the ninth CAMI.

13. Mr. Salif Ndiaye, Representative of the Director-General of the United Nations for Development and International Economic Co-operation welcomed all participants and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Senegal for having accepted to host the meeting. He expressed the regrets of the United Nations for the inability of the Economic Commission for Africa to organize the meeting at the date that had been previously planned because of unforeseen circumstances that had taken place in Addis Ababa. He stated that the meeting was being held at an opportune moment that would make it possible to focus on the role that regional co-operation had to play in Africa's industrialization process. He further said that it was being held at the threshold of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, less than two months after the signing of the Treaty to establish the African Economic Community by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in Abuja, Nigeria.

14. Recalling that the objectives of the First Decade had not been accomplished, he underscored the poor performance of the manufacturing sector, which had continued to be marginalized up to the end of the 1980s. The sector had also not played an important role in transforming African economies.

15. He stated that the various programmes such as Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) adopted to tackle the socio-economic crisis in the 1980s, had not improved Africa's economic situation. Indeed, during the 1980s, Africa had lost a significant part of its industrial apparatus. By the end of the 1980s, the manufacturing sector was still marginal; industrial productivity was still low; the contribution of manufacturing to employment was small; and, the sector did not generate any significant surpluses to be reinvested. Further, the prospects for Africa's industrial development during the 1990s did not seem encouraging, unless African countries made deliberate and concerted individual and collective efforts to create a fresh thrust in the process of industrialization.

16. The factors that accounted for those trends included both internal and external ones. Some of the internal factors covered political instability in many African countries, natural disasters, low investment productivity and poor management of public industrial enterprises. External factors included, inter alia,

the slump in prices of primary commodities, increases in the cost of importing essential equipment and spare parts, a decline in external aid in real terms, and the heavy debt servicing burden.

17. The proclamation of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa by the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, was an opportunity that Africa had to seize and exploit so as to face the challenge of development and industrialization. In that respect, it was encouraging to note that the preparation of the programme for the Second IDDA had taken account of a set of priorities and principles which were based on the experience of the First IDDA and on the afore-mentioned concerns. He outlined five fundamental principles which had to be taken into account, namely: (a) a human-centred industrialization process; (b) industrial development from the grassroots; (c) choice of an appropriate market strategy; (d) a realistic rehabilitation strategy; and, (e) regional co-operation and integration.

18. On the first principle, he reiterated the centrality of man as both participant and beneficiary of the production process. In that respect, Africa's training capabilities, particularly in the sciences, technology and management, had to be enhanced. On the approach to industrial development through participation at the grassroots, he stressed the importance of having development programmes that emanated from those who would be involved in their implementation. In that perspective, he also placed special emphasis on the role of women in development.

19. On the third principle of an appropriate market strategy, he warned that total trade liberalization might not be the best approach for Africa. A well-defined and selective regional protectionist policy might prove vital for the industrial take-off of the region. He warned, however, against any dogmatism on the issue. Regarding the principle of realistic rehabilitation, he noted the fact that many industries had been created without paying due attention to issues such as the availability of factors of production or market potential. That had led to a number of non-viable industries, a situation which required the adoption of appropriate rehabilitation criteria.

20. The fifth principle of regional co-operation and integration was imperative for industrialization. This was why, unlike in the First IDDA, the subregional and regional aspects formed a distinct part of the programme for the Second IDDA.

21. The representative of the Director-General of the United Nations for Development and International Economic Co-operation underscored once more the need to ensure the effective implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA, particularly through the establishment of national, subregional and regional follow-up mechanisms. He also underscored the important role that the Economic Commission for Africa, subregional, regional and international financing bodies, as well as other United Nations agencies had to play in the implementation of the programme. In conclusion, he expressed, on behalf of the Director General, his profound gratitude to His Excellency, President Abdou Diouf, the Government and people of Senegal for their generous and cordial hospitality and for the excellent facilities made available to all participants.

22. The OAU Assistant Secretary-General, Ambassador B. Dede, expressed, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the OAU, his sincere thanks and gratitude to His Excellency, President Abdou Diouf, the Government and people of Senegal for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements that had been made for the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

23. He stressed the determination of Africa to change its future, as demonstrated by the historic event of 3 June 1991 when, at the twenty-seventh Summit of OAU, African leaders had signed a Treaty

establishing the African Economic Community. That event had been as significant as the signing of the Charter of the OAU on 25 May 1963.

24. He also underlined another factor that gave special significance to the timing of the tenth meeting, namely the adoption of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), which had been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. In that regard, he stressed that the programme for the Second IDDA had to be seen as an African programme and added that its success would depend on Africa's determination to work for its full and effective implementation. In that perspective, Africa's commitment to the programme for the Second IDDA had to be total, politically and financially.

25. Against that background, he identified the following activities as imperative in the period following the adoption of the new programme: (a) a selection of two or three specific multinational core projects or programmes to be implemented as priorities; (b) encouragement of the African private sector, through appropriate incentives, to participate in the selected projects; and, (c) establishment of multinational joint ventures to execute the projects.

26. Focusing on the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, to be held in November 1991, the Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU stressed that Africa, being the least industrialized among the developing regions, had a duty to ensure that the session of the General Conference of UNIDO would not merely continue the same debate as the Industrial Development Board. He added that Africa should also guard against the problem of "conference fatigue". It should rather make use of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO as an opportunity for negotiating international support for its industrialization efforts and for increasing the capacity of UNIDO to respond to issues that are crucial for Africa, including the implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA, the establishment of a UNIDO regional office in Africa and the mobilization of adequate financial resources for Africa's industrial development

27. Before concluding, the representative of OAU informed the meeting of the arrangements for the final review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD) and urged all African countries to participate in that important event. He also paid special tribute to Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, who was due to retire from the service of the United Nations, and to Mr. Domingo L. Siazon, Jr., the Director-General of UNIDO, and expressed his confidence that the close co-operation among the three secretariats would be maintained and strengthened in supporting the implementation the programme for the Second IDDA.

28. The Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU concluded his statement by calling on the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to adopt an historic declaration, the "Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa".

29. In his statement, Mr. Domingo L. Siazon, Jr., Director-General of UNIDO, expressed his gratitude to the Prime Minister, and through him to the President, Government and people of Senegal for the excellent facilities provided for the Conference. He also thanked the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for its efforts during the preceding week in preparing the Conference.

30. The Director-General continued by underlining that the problems of Africa had not diminished during the very eventful 25 months that had elapsed since the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Zimbabwe. While overall regional output had only grown by an estimated 2.6 per cent in 1990 compared to 3.3 per cent in 1989, the growth rate of the region's

manufacturing value added (MVA) had dropped from 3.3 per cent in 1988 to 2.9 per cent in 1989 and further to 1.6 per cent in 1990. At the same time, Africa's total external debt had continued to appreciate; at the end of 1990, it had been estimated to amount to US$ 271.9 billion. African economies continued to rest on a weak industrial and productive base, with most countries in the region showing every sign of de-industrialization. No significant or sustained structural transformation had taken place, and the number of least developed countries in Africa stood at 29 out of a world total of 42 countries. In fact, the 1980s would enter history as the decade of disastrous retrogression, with the region emerging at the end of the period poorer than before.

31. The Director-General noted that the meeting was taking place at a critical juncture in the history of Africa; at a time when the profound changes sweeping across the globe posed manifold challenges. The emergence of new economic blocs and communities, the aftermath of the Gulf war and the shifts in Eastern and Central Europe, combined with a host of other well-known factors, compounded the region's difficulties. Ever-declining commodity prices, the untenable debt burden, the net decline in development aid and the decrease in capital flows had added to the scourge of mass poverty, inflation, unemployment, rural exodus and uncontrolled urbanization. Confronted by those challenges, Africa had no alternative but to rely on itself. The region's enormous potential and its wealth of human and natural resources were incomparable assets in its struggle for survival, development and the promotion of human welfare. The Director-General underlined that industry constituted a vital and unique component in that struggle and that the programme for the Second IDDA provided an appropriate framework and platform for ensuring its effective contribution to the future well-being of the region.

32. He recalled that the Conference was meeting some two months after the African Heads of State and Government had signed a treaty establishing the African Economic Community at their meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, noting that historic treaty accorded high priority to industrialization. He further pointed out that the programme for the Second IDDA was very much in line with the treaty's objective of economic integration at the national, subregional and regional levels. The strategic thrust of the programme also recognized the critically important role of agriculture and emphasized the need to strengthen the linkage between agriculture and industry. It focused further on industrial rehabilitation and the revitalization of public enterprises, while promoting African private entrepreneurship and supporting the informal, small- and medium-scale sectors. The emphasis was on market orientation, with particular weight being attached to economic integration at the subregional and regional levels.

33. The question of funding, he stressed, was one of the major problems confronting the implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA, as indeed for the promotion of industrial development in general. Notwithstanding the commitment of African countries to assuming the responsibility for implementing the programme and raising resources for development, it was clear that Africa would need external assistance in the coming decade in the form of foreign investment and foreign aid. The crucial question was whether Africa could create the necessary enabling environment to attract investors from abroad, all the more so as Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa had been much less than anticipated. It was for that reason that in its medium-term plan UNIDO had placed particular emphasis on the mobilization of financial resources for industrial development.

34. Briefly outlining the scope of UNIDO's various programmes in Africa, the Director-General noted that, in addition to the activities specifically related to IDDA and costed at US$ 8.6 million for each of the last three biennia and programmed for the biennium to come, Africa had always featured prominently in the activities of UNIDO. Of the technical co-operation delivered by the organization in 1990, 34.9 per cent or US$ 55.7 million had gone to Africa, which represented an increase of US$ 6.5 million over the previous year. UNIDO had also actively fostered investment promotion endeavours

throughout the region, successfully concluding 52 investment projects with a total value of US$ 138 million in 1990 and 48 projects valued at US$ 140.3 million in 1989.

35. Over the preceding four years, he pointed out, the demand for the services of UNIDO had increased significantly, with a matching increase in the degree of sophistication in technical co-operation projects. That underscored the need to strengthen the technical thrust of the organization, to develop its flexibility and capacity for change, as well as to ensure a thorough comprehension of country and regional needs. The role of UNIDO was also evolving in other respects, particularly in the context of the tripartite system of co-operation with Governments and UNDP, which was a primary source of funding for the activities of UNIDO. The redefinition by UNDP of the relationships in technical co-operation was bound to affect the structural evolution of UNIDO. UNIDO would thus have to focus closely on the types of services that UNDP and recipient Governments would expect of the organization in the years to come. In that context, the Director-General urged the African countries to play an active role in the deliberations concerning the proposed reorganization of UNIDO and appealed to Africa to lend to UNIDO the strongest possible support in securing an early adoption of the budget and organizational restructuring.

36. The Director-General paid tribute to Professor Adebayo Adedeji, who was about to leave office as Executive Secretary of ECA, highlighting the valuable services he had rendered to Africa and the excellent co-operation he had maintained with UNIDO in support of the region's industrialization efforts, and expressed confidence that the traditional co-operation with UNIDO would continue under his successor's stewardship of ECA.

37. He also underlined the importance that UNIDO attached to its excellent relationships with UNDP and expressed satisfaction with the decision of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa to accord special attention to the industrial sector and to the IDDA in the regional component of the UNDP fifth programming cycle. The Director-General further expressed his appreciation to the World Bank and the African Development Bank for their excellent support and co-operation, noting the increasing convergence between the views of UNIDO and those organizations, which resulted in enhanced co-operation and development partnership in their assistance to Africa. The Director-General concluded by expressing his support for the proposed adoption of the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa, noting that, while Africa did not lack in strategies and policy frameworks, if the continent could muster the will and commitment necessary to carry them through, the results would more than justify the efforts involved.

38. The Conference was formally opened by His Excellency, Habib Thiam, the Prime Minister of the Government of Senegal, who delivered an address which was highly appreciated and warmly welcomed by all. The text of that address appears in full in Annex IV to this report.

III. Agenda item 2: ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

39. The Conference unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Senegal
First Vice-Chairman:	Gabon
Second Vice-Chairman:	United Republic of Tanzania
Third Vice-Chairman:	Malawi
Rapporteur:	Algeria

IV. Agenda item 3: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

40. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Election of the Bureau
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. Consideration of the recommendations of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa
5. Any other business
   - Admission of the Pan-African Congress (PAC) to the Industrial Development Board (IDB) as observer
6. Date and venue of the 11th meeting of CAMI
7. Adoption of the report
8. Closure of the meeting

41. The Conference decided to proceed by considering the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa paragraph by paragraph.

V. Agenda item 4: CONSIDERATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE WHOLE ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

42. Before considering the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts, the Conference of Ministers was informed by the representatives of the World Bank and the African Development Bank about the approaches of their respective organizations to supporting industrial development in Africa.

43. The representative of the World Bank reported that the Bank's approach emphasized the importance of industrial and enterprise development as an engine for growth. In that connection, the growing convergence of views between the Bank and organizations such as UNIDO and ECA was highlighted. Chief among those was an understanding that actions in the industrial field rested on: (a) a correct policy and regulatory framework to provide an environment for dynamic enterprise growth;

(b) an appropriate organizational and institutional context that enabled factors of production and firms to interact and mediate amongst themselves; and, (c) the development of market-driven business support systems to help transfer knowledge and information and deliver finance, technology and market access.

44. It was highlighted that cheap raw materials and labour were being superseded as prime factors for competitiveness and growth by technical and managerial skills, scientific and marketing know-how, product quality, on-time delivery and integration of production processes across national and continental boundaries. Those changes resulted from the growing interdependence of the global economy which had made international trade a major source of growth. By the same token, foreign investment and associated international financial markets had expanded enormously in scale and diversity. In fact, the widely differing growth performance of countries was largely explained by how well they had been able to integrate themselves into the world economy.

45. Since capital availability would, in all likelihood, remain constrained, Africa would need to attract greater foreign direct investment and private funding. For that to occur, African countries would have to redouble their efforts to improve the enabling environment for private investment, particularly in export ventures. Indeed, there was an overwhelming body of evidence that showed that competition was the prime stimulant for modernization and structural change and that therefore policy changes had to be oriented towards strengthening the competitive environment in the region by: (a) removing entry and exit barriers through regulatory reforms; (b) removing high tariff and non-tariff restrictions that delayed structural change; (c) developing rules and regulations that attracted rather than rejected foreign investments; and, (d) building up more practically-oriented education systems responsive to the requirements of producers. Actions in those fields would enable the continent to realize its immense potential.

46. The representative of the African Development Bank after emphasizing the importance that his Organization Group attaches to the Second IDDA given the crucial role the decade had to play in the industrialization of Africa, stated that the industrial sector was one of the main areas of assistance by the Group of the African Development Bank. For example, the total amount of the loans approved by the Bank as a Group during the 1980-1990 decade for the industrial sector, stood at US$ 3 billion.

47. The strategy adopted by the ADB Group for its future contribution to the industrial sector was based on the lessons drawn from past experience and the need to inject new dynamism into the sector. It centred on some basic policies summarized in the following four points: (a) consolidation of the interdependence of the productive sector, mainly between agriculture and industry; (b) development of the private sector; (c) development of human resources; and, (d) restructuring and enhancement of productivity of existing industrial enterprises.

48. The main objective of each of these orientations was to give a fresh thrust to the industrial sector, especially by strengthening the role of the private sector, particularly in small- and medium-scale industries. The ADB Group sought to strengthen and diversify its activities in each of the above areas. One example was the recent establishment of a window for "the private sector", which enabled the ADB Group to provide direct or indirect support to private entrepreneurs.

49. Economic integration, considered as a means to overcome difficulties linked to limited national markets, constituted a major concern of the ADB Group, and it was, therefore, working actively to promote subregional and regional projects. Finally, the ADB Group was engaged in implementing, efficiently and without bias, the legislation adopted by many member States to encourage national and

foreign private investments, and to mobilize sources of financing that would not lead to increased indebtedness.

50. In introducing the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, Mr. H. Ly, General Manager of "Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielles" as the Chairman of the Committee stated that the meeting had examined two major agenda items, namely: (a) consideration of the draft programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and (b) preparation of an African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO in November 1991. The meeting had also considered various technical reports prepared by the secretariats.

51. With regard to matters arising from the ninth CAMI, he reported on the successful implementation of the Africa Industrialization Day in 1990. For the biennium 1991-1992 the Committee had recommended the theme of industrialization and economic integration in Africa, with the focus on the textile and building materials subsectors, for 1991 and 1992 respectively.

52. In examining the technical reports, the meeting of experts had recommended, inter alia, the establishment of an African regional network for agro-chemicals and agricultural machinery as well as the evaluation of subregional and regional support institutions. The need to harmonize the activities of those institutions with those of universities, enterprises and research and development institutions had been stressed.

53. The meeting of experts had considered in detail the draft programme for the Second IDDA, which was composed of the national programmes component and the subregional and regional programmes component. After making amendments to be incorporated in the programme for the Second IDDA, the meeting had recommended that the programme be adopted by the tenth meeting of CAMI and be submitted to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1992. Furthermore, the meeting had recommended the establishment of a working group of ten African member countries to follow-up and monitor the implementation of the programme.

54. With regard to the African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO in November 1991, the Committee had called upon African countries to give full support to the adoption of the budget of UNIDO and had made recommendations on the restructuring of the organization. The meeting had recommended to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to propose to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO that there should be at least three posts of Deputy Directors-General in the new structure. One of those posts would be filled by an African.

55. On the agenda item on any other business, the meeting had examined the nominations of Africa to the different UNIDO bodies and had recommended that the African group in Vienna should hold consultations and agree on the list of candidates to be presented to the Industrial Development Board. The meeting had also taken note of the preparation for the 1992-1996 regional component of the UNDP fifth programming cycle and had recommended that the African Ministers should call upon UNDP to increase resources allocated to the industrial sector.

56. The Chairman of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa concluded that the meeting had adopted its report together with its annexes, comprising of two resolutions on the programme for the Second IDDA and on the African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, as well as the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa.

57. The Conference, in considering the report ICE/1991/14/Rev.1 of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, made comments on and amendments to specific paragraphs. The various comments and amendments are summarized below.

Para. 20-25: Africa Industrialization Day (AID)

58. Concerning Africa Industrialization Day (AID), the Ministers remarked that many African countries had experienced some difficulties in celebrating the first AID on 20 November 1990, and that there was a need to make more resources available for that purpose. In that context, UNIDO was requested to assist African countries by producing and distributing a film, as it had done in 1990, as well as to prepare and distribute other information and promotional materials to publicize the Day.

59. The question of the date and periodicity of the AID was also raised during the debate. Since, in 1991 the AID would fall on a date during the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO (18-22 November 1991), many African Ministers of Industry would be attending the General Conference in Vienna, and would therefore be away from their home countries and could not participate in the commemoration of the Day. However, since the date on which the Day was to be celebrated had been fixed by General Assembly Resolution 44/237, the Conference did not consider it appropriate to recommend changing the date for the Day in 1991.

Para. 26-33: Implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the ninth meeting of CAMI

60. The Conference endorsed the proposal made by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts to call upon UNIDO and UNDP to increase the number of UNIDO Country Directors in Africa.

Para. 34-58: Technical Reports

61. With regard to the subregional and regional technical and technological institutions referred to in paragraph 39 of the report of the Committee, the Ministers expressed serious concern about the financial difficulties that those institutions faced. Those difficulties resulted mainly from the lack of real material support from the African countries that had, in the first instance, created the institutions. Member countries were therefore strongly urged to pay their contributions to those institutions as external assistance depended on financial support by the countries themselves.

62. The Conference reiterated the request by the Committee of Experts that the title of the proposed network had to explicitly reflect its main concern with agro-chemical products and agricultural machinery. The Conference approved in principle the establishment of the network. Furthermore, it requested that the proposal for the network should be concretized by a feasibility study along the lines of the Fertilizer Advisory and Development Information Network (FADINAP) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Para. 35 (French text): Replace "produits de première nécessité" by "produits de base".

Para. 59-103: Consideration of the draft programme for the Second IDDA

63. With respect to the role of the private and public sectors (paragraphs 63-69 of the report of Experts), the Conference took note of the Committee's recommendations on the complementary role of the public and private sectors to be considered in finalizing the programme for the Second IDDA. While broadly endorsing the recommendations, the Conference emphasized the following issues:

(a) The success of the Second IDDA would depend upon the efficiency and effectiveness of the economic operators, who in essence would be the principal executors of the programme of industrialization;

(b) The public sector had played the dominant role in African industry; it was necessary to open up the African economies and provide incentives and support to private entrepreneurs as partners and contributors to industrial development;

(c) While private sector participation would include foreign investment, useful for injections of funds, foreign exchange and technology, the Conference felt that the thrust of the programme should be on developing, expanding and strengthening the indigenous private sector. In that connection, a major programme of entrepreneurship development and promotion of small- and medium-scale industries as well as the informal sector was called for;

(d) The expansion of entrepreneurial effort and the promotion of the private sector would necessitate the support of the public authorities through the creation of an enabling environment; the building up of the physical and institutional infrastructures; the provision of credit; and, the strengthening of non-governmental institutions such as chambers of commerce, etc;

(e) The performance of the existing public sector industries in Africa had generally been poor, with low productivity, under-utilization of capacity and the incurring of losses. However, the question of the future role of industrial public enterprises would need to be reviewed by each African country depending upon its own specific circumstances. Such a review would raise a range of possible options, including the following:

(i) Retention of certain industries in the public sector for strategic reasons;

(ii) Commercialization of public enterprises, through reduction of government intervention, granting of managerial autonomy and profit orientation;

(iii) Re-organization and restructuring, including partial privatization by sale of equity shares to the private sector;

(iv) Total privatization where appropriate; and,

(v) Liquidation of public sector industrial enterprises which had outlived their utility and which serve no specific social or economic purpose;

(f) In examining those various options, African governments would consider their impact on employment, prices, availability of goods and services and other socio-economic factors, so as to ensure the least amount of social and economic dislocations during the transitional period.

64. The Conference pointed out that, in the section of the report dealing with the design, adoption, implementation and assessment of the results of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), differences in socio-economic conditions between African countries should be given greater consideration.

65. The Ministers further stressed that the report needed to place even more emphasis on the potentially negative effects of the SAPs on the development of the industrial sector as well their social

impact. In that connection, the identification of possible measures to limit those negative effects, while restoring economic equilibrium, would be required.

Para. 93 (French text): The change proposed by the experts on para. 103 of the "Consideration of the Draft Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa", CAMI.10/6/Vol.I: ICE/1991/6/Vol.1 to be revised to read "technologie non-opérationelle" instead of "technologie impratiquable".

Para. 93: Delete the change proposed by the experts on para. 350 of the "Consideration of the Draft Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa", CAMI.10/6/Vol.I: ICE/1991/6/Vol.1.

Para. 96: Under the consideration of the subregional and regional programmes component in para. 96, the Conference constituted a committee of ten members to review and follow up the implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA as follows:

North Africa:	Algeria (member of Bureau) Egypt
West Africa:	Senegal (member of Bureau) Cape Verde
Central Africa:	Gabon (member of Bureau) Congo
East Africa:	United Republic of Tanzania (member of Bureau) Kenya
Southern Africa:	Malawi (member of Bureau) Zimbabwe

Para. 104-112: African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

66. The Conference debated at length the reorganization of UNIDO and agreed to the following recommendations:

(a) Africa should propose that there should be, in addition to the post of Director-General, three Deputy Directors-General;

(b) Regardless of the number of posts of Deputy Director-General finally agreed upon, Africa should strive to have one of them; and,

(c) Given the important role that UNIDO plays in the industrialization of developing countries, and considering that Africa is the least industrialized region of the world, Africa should be represented at the highest level.

67. The Conference decided not to retain the proposal of the Committee of Experts to request geographical rotation among African subregions for the post of Deputy Director-General when occupied

by an African, since that was an internal matter to be discussed by the African group. In addition, the Conference urged African Member States to endeavour to pay their arrears so as to enable them to vote at the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

68. The Conference also discussed the issue of "successor arrangements for agency support costs" at length and decided that a background document should be prepared by UNIDO prior to the fourth session of the General Conference to assist African delegations to be better prepared to re-examine that issue at the preparatory meeting for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

Para. 113-119: Any other business

69. With regard to the preparation of the regional component of the UNDP fifth programming cycle, it was proposed that the Conference recommend that in the implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA, national expertise should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

70. Regarding the new arrangements pertaining to support costs, the representative of the Director-General of the United Nations for Development and International Economic Cooperation informed the conference that it was a highly complex matter that was still a subject of consultation within the United Nations system. He, however, for information purposes, highlighted a number of basic principles related to this matter particularly:

(a) he issue of tripatite cooperation (among UNDP, Agencies and Governments); and,

(b) the strengthening and utilization of national capabilities as well as decentralization with the aim of strengthening programmes and projects by national entities.

He referred to resolution 44/211 adopted by the United Nations in December 1989 which was being actively implemented within the United Nations system and would be under a triannual review by the Director General in 1992.

71. The Conference decided to defer, until the preparatory meeting prior for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, the issue of the African membership in the policy-making organs of UNIDO. It, however, reiterated its appeal to member States to pay their arrears on their contributions to the UNIDO regular budget so as to make them eligible for election to the policy-making organs of UNIDO and reinstate their voting rights.

72. The Conference considered the two draft resolutions on the adoption of the programme for the Second IDDA and the African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO as well as the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa. The Conference adopted the resolutions and the Dakar Declaration as amended. They are contained in Annexes I, II and III to this report.

VI. Agenda item 5: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

73. Under this agenda item, the Conference noted that the issue of admission of the Pan-African Congress to the Industrial Development Board (IDB), had to be submitted to the IDB itself before the General Conference of UNIDO. The matter would have to be a subject of consultations by the African group at UNIDO.

VII. Agenda item 6: DATE AND VENUE OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF CAMI

74. The representative of Mauritius announced the offer of his Government to host the eleventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in 1993. The Conference accepted the offer by acclamation. The Conference decided that the date of the eleventh meeting of CAMI would be agreed upon later through consultations among the Bureau, the secretariats (ECA, UNIDO and OAU) and the host Government.

VIII. Agenda item 7: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

75. At the final session, the Rapporteur introduced the draft report to the Conference for adoption. The draft, he emphasized, reported all the amendments to the report of the Committee of Experts and included the resolutions Res.1(X) on the adoption of the programme for the Second IDDA and Res.2(X) on the African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, as well as the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa, as amended by the Conference.

76. The Conference adopted the report and authorized the secretariat to finalize it in the light of the amendments agreed upon.

IX. Agenda item 8: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

77. The official closing session of the meeting started by a solemn reading by His Excellency M.Y. Kraiba, Ambassador of Algeria to Senegal, of the "Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa" which had just been adopted.

78. Mr. Domingo L. Siazon Jr., Director-General of UNIDO, thanked all those who had in one way or the other contributed to the success of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry. He indicated that the Dakar Declaration and the programme for the Second IDDA would give to UNIDO an important base for the elaboration of appropriate programmes for the region in the years to come and assured the Conference that his organization would continue to give priority to the industrial development of Africa.

79. He then thanked his colleagues from ECA and OAU for their co-operation and support, and concluded by recalling that the success of the Second IDDA could only be ensured by the firm commitment and sustained efforts of every one.

80. Speaking on behalf of the Director-General of the United Nations for Development and International Economic Cooperation, Mr. Salif Ndiaye, expressed total satisfaction for the way the meeting had gone in terms of material support, fruitful co-operation among ECA, UNIDO and the OAU, and the quality of the contributions by the delegates during the deliberations.

81. He further thanked the Chairman for having conducted the meeting in a constructive manner which made it possible to reach positive results for the process of the industrialization of Africa in the 1990s.

82. He then underscored the determination of the Director General and of ECA to do everything possible to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the meeting.

83. In his closing remarks, H.E. Mr. Alassane D. Ndiaye, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Handicraft of Senegal and Chairman of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, reaffirmed that his country had been honoured to have hosted the meeting and to have presided over the Conference which represented a turning point in the common efforts of African countries to lay down the basis for a viable, competitive and integrated African industrial sector. He recalled that the proceedings of the Conference had been greatly inspired by the speech of the Prime Minister of Senegal, H.E. Mr. Habib Thiam, who had clearly defined the major challenges facing Africa in the 1990s and the steps to follow so as to resolve them, in particular, through regional economic integration in line with the relentless efforts of H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal to bring about a united, strong and prosperous Africa, more particularly as regards the economic and political integration of the West African subregion.

84. He emphasized the importance of the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa adopted by the Conference which reflected the central theme of the meeting namely how the industrial sector could play the role of a driving force in bringing about the African Economic Community. He also underlined another important aspect of the Conference, namely the adoption of the programme for the Second IDDA, which had to be fully implemented at the national, subregional and regional levels.

85. He further indicated that one of the main tasks of the Conference had been the definition of what had to be the African common position at the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO that was due to take place in November 1991 in Vienna. While reiterating his thanks to the Director-General for his efforts towards Africa, he re-affirmed the need for UNIDO to continue according priority to Africa, the least industrialized region in the world.

86. Speaking on behalf of the Ministers, H.E. Mr. J.F. Wapakabulo, Minister of Industry and Technology of Uganda, thanked the President, the people and the Government of Senegal for having accepted to host the Conference, and recalled the role of Senegal in the development of economic cooperation and integration in Africa. He further invited the Conference to adopt a resolution on the vote of thanks contained in Annex V of the present report.

87. The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry was then declared officially closed on the 31st July 1991 at 19.45 hours.

ANNEX I

Resolution 1(X):
Adoption of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA)[1]

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its tenth meeting at Dakar (Senegal) from 29 to 31 July 1991,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/66B that had proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA);

Bearing in mind the report on the independent mid-term evaluation team of the IDDA prepared by the members of the evaluation team that had shown, inter alia, that the First IDDA had not attained the expected results;

Recalling resolution 2(IX) adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its ninth meeting held from 29 May to 1 June 1989 in Harare, Zimbabwe concerning the proclamation of a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the formulation of a programme for the Decade;

Recalling resolution AHG/Res. 180(XXV) of July 1989, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, requesting, inter alia, the proclamation of a Second IDDA;

Recalling further resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its third session which had also called for the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth regular session of a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Noting resolution 709(XXVI) of the ECA Conference of Ministers on the United Nations Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) which, inter alia, had mandated the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth regular session, through the Economic and Social Council, the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa together with the recommendations concerning practical mechanisms of its implementation and monitoring and including modalities for the mobilization of funds needed to finance the programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

Pointing out to the twenty-seventh meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers that due to the unanticipated postponement of the tenth meeting of the CAMI from 10-12 June 1991 to 29-31 July 1991, it had not been possible to submit the programme of the Second IDDA to ECOSOC at its second regular session for 1991 held in July 1991 and, consequently, it had also not been possible to submit the programme to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth regular session;

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 that had proclaimed 1991-2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day;

---

[1] Morocco expressed its reservations in respect of the fourth, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs.

Welcoming the signing of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government of the OAU member states in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 June 1991;

Mindful of the important implications of the said Treaty, especially its Article 48 on Industry;

1. Decides to adopt a programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) covering the national, subregional and regional components contained in document CAMI.10/6:ICE/1991/6/Vol.1 and Vol.2;

2. Decides to establish a ten-member working group, to be appointed by the CAMI each biennium, comprising the members of the current Bureau and five additional members representing each of the subregions, to monitor the progress made in implementing the programme;

3. Requests the secretariats of UNIDO and ECA, in co-ordination with other appropriate international financial and technical agencies and in conformity with the foreseen mechanisms in subregional and regional programmes, to ensure the implementation of the programme;

4. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO to submit the programme for the Second IDDA to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, through the Industrial Development Board at its resumed eighth session;

5. Appeals to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO to endorse the programme for the Second IDDA and to extend its full support to it by allocating adequate resources to UNIDO to assist African countries and subregional organizations in implementing both the national and subregional components of the programme;

6. Further requests the twenty-seventh session of the ECA Conference of Ministers to submit for adoption the programme for the Second IDDA to the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly through ECOSOC at its second regular session for 1992 and requests the General Assembly to provide ECA with increased resources to enable it to effectively assist African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation and monitoring of the programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

7. Appeals to African countries and to African intergovernmental organizations, particularly financial institutions, to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA and to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

8. Also appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries, so as to ensure a successful and sustained implementation of the programme;

9. Specifically urges international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support to the IDDA programme and effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

10. Further appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate, under its regional component of the UNDP fifth programming cycle for Africa (1992-1996), adequate resources for supporting the activities of the programme;

11. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to undertake follow-up actions for promoting national, subregional and regional activities in support of the programme and jointly submit biannual reports on the implementation of the programme to the ECA Conference of Ministers and the General Conference of UNIDO through the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

ANNEX II

Resolution 2(X):
African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry, at its tenth meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 to 31 July 1991,

Recalling decision GC.3/Dec.31 of the third session of the General Conference of UNIDO on the fourth session, decision IDB.7/Dec.25 that contained a list of items for consideration when adopting the agenda of the fourth session and decision IDB.8/Dec.41 which adopted that provisional agenda with additions and emphasizing the need for careful preparation by African countries for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO;

Concerned about the adverse impact of the continuing world economic crisis on the fragile African economies, which has been exacerbated by mounting external debt, collapse of commodity prices and decreases in real terms in resource flows to Africa;

Determined to ensure an effective contribution from the industrial sector in economic recovery, sustained development and integration of Africa, which is the least industrialized continent, with the largest number of Least Developed Countries;

Considering the importance for Africa of the rapid implementation of the programme which has been adopted for the Second IDDA;

Stressing the importance of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO as a forum for promoting international co-operation in support of the industrialization and structural transformation of African economies;

Conscious of the need to strengthen and increase the capacity of UNIDO so as to enable the organization to continue to respond effectively to the needs of African countries;

1. Adopts the African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO contained in the appendix to this resolution;

2. Requests the Chairman of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to convene in Vienna a preparatory meeting of African delegations prior to the opening of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO;

3. Urges all African countries to participate actively in the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, with a view to ensuring the adoption of the African common position;

4. Reaffirms its appreciation for the efforts of the Director-General of UNIDO towards Africa and reiterates its continued support for him;

5. Urges the Industrial Development Board to adopt the budget for 1992-1993, since delay in its adoption would be counter-productive for Africa.

6. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO to transmit the report of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, including the African common position, to all Member States of UNIDO and to submit it as an official document to the resumed eighth session of the Industrial Development Board and the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA to provide necessary assistance to African delegations to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 2(X)

African common position for the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO

The African common position emphasizes the imperative need to ensure the success of the Second IDDA. To this end, the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry strongly appeals to the international community to find a lasting and definitive solution to the problem of external debt of African countries, as well as just and equitable remuneration for commodities, to enable Africa to finance its development and, in particular, its industrialization.

(a) The Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA)
(Item 14 on the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

In view of the important role of UNIDO in contributing to the industrialization of developing countries and in recognition of Africa's low level of industrial development, the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO should take the following concrete decisions in relation to the programme for the Second IDDA:

(i) Endorse/Approve the programme for the Second IDDA; declare it to be a top priority programme of UNIDO and request the Director-General of UNIDO to adjust the work programme of the organization in order to provide greater support to African countries and organizations in their efforts to implement the programme for the Second IDDA;

(ii) Request the Director-General of UNIDO to ensure, in the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan (1992-1997) and in drafting of all future plans for consideration by the policy-making organs of UNIDO during the Decade, to take into account both the Second IDDA and Africa's efforts to promote subregional and regional economic integration and co-operation and to enhance UNIDO's capacity to assist African countries upon request in the following activities:

- project identification, preparation, implementation and monitoring;
- preparation, evaluation and negotiation of specifications, bids and contracts;
- production, marketing and distribution in relation to key consumer, intermediate and capital goods, especially in the subregional and regional context;
- procurement and adaptation of technology, plant management and consultancy services; and,
- industrial planning and setting up of institutional support.

(iii) Allocate adequate resources to assist in the effective implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA for the rapid industrialization of Africa in line with the objectives and principles of that programme;

(iv) Request the Director-General of UNIDO, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to give high priority to the mobilization of external financial resources for the execution of programmes for the Second IDDA by, inter alia, organizing investment promotion meetings, solidarity meetings and consultations on industrial financing with particular reference to the programme for the Second IDDA and to accord priority to African countries in the implementation of programmes and operations relating to industrial promotion;

(v) Request the Director-General of UNIDO, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to intensify their co-operation in providing to African intergovernmental organizations the necessary assistance in strengthening the role of the industrial sector in the implementation of the subregional component of the IDDA within the framework of the African Economic Community; and,

(vi) Request the Director-General of UNIDO to involve existing African regional institutes and organizations such as the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) etc. in the implementation and monitoring of the programme for the Second IDDA.

(b) Development of human resources
(Item 19 of the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

African countries have formulated, within their respective national programmes for the Second IDDA, programmes for the development of human resources, with special emphasis on:

(i) Development of human resources for accelerated industrialization;

(ii) Strengthening of the scientific and technological base for industrial development; and,

(iii) Development of entrepreneurial capabilities.

The following support actions should be agreed to at the fourth session of the General Conference:

(i) Request the Director-General of UNIDO to assist African countries, upon request, in carrying out manpower demand-supply studies in the manufacturing sector and in updating such studies where they exist and to propose specific measures for bridging the supply gap;

(ii) Urge the developed countries and newly industrialized countries (NICs) to support the efforts of African countries in the development of industrial and technological manpower by, inter alia, providing assistance to the regional, subregional and national institutions, including the establishment of specialized technical centres for industrial branches, research and development etc. and including training components for African nationals within their technical assistance and other co-operation programmes;

(iii) Urge the aid/donor agencies and, in particular, the development finance and monetary institutions to ensure that their programme packages for African countries give high priority to the development of industrial and technological manpower, especially African entrepreneurs.

(c) Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development
(Item 26 of the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

The successful implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA will very much depend on the ability of African countries to effectively mobilize and utilize both domestic and external financial resources. Owing to the uncertainties about the availability of the required financial resources for

Africa's accelerated industrialization and given the great magnitudes, especially of external resources required for the purpose, the following measures are proposed:

(i) Bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions, including the regional development banks, the EEC Regional Development Fund and the European Investment Bank should make special allocations for Africa's industrial development and to assist in carrying out such studies as to facilitate investment decision;

(ii) Developed countries, particularly in their bilateral assistance programmes, should make special allocations for the promotion of African industrialization through incentives for direct foreign investment in the industrial sector in Africa;

(iii) On-going and future adjustment programmes should go beyond macro-economic conditionalities and give priority to the need for increased investment resources in the industrial sector; and,

(iv) The Director-General of UNIDO should continue to organize, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, investment fora/round tables, particularly for the promotion of subregional industrial projects, as well as consultative meetings on industrial financing in Africa.

(d) Successor arrangements for agency support costs

The views of the African member States on this issue are especially significant since Africa, of all the regions, will be the major recipient of technical assistance in the traditional sense in the years to come. The new regime, expected to come into force as of January 1992, still carries uncertainty for the Agencies, both at the level of work to be performed and at the level of income to be earned. Those have been foreseen in the UNDP Governing Council decision 90/26, but no proper agreement has yet been reached on that matter.

The following support actions should be adopted by the fourth session of the General Conference:

(i) Efforts should be made to ensure that the successor arrangements to agency support cost delineate clearly the roles of the three partners - UNDP, UNIDO and Governments - as well as to establish adequate transitional provisions and ensure that sufficient resources are made available, at the level of technical support to both programmes and projects so that the agencies can carry out their activities without disruption;

(ii) The integrated sectoral programme approach which has been developed by UNIDO as an input into industrial development should be further strengthened with a shift from the project-by-project approach to an integrated programme approach, on the one hand, and on the other hand, UNIDO should reinforce and extend the programmes for the strategic management of industrial development at national, subregional and regional levels. Adequate resources should be earmarked for the effective application of this approach, especially in the formulation of programmes in Africa; and,

(iii) The Director-General of UNIDO should be requested to accelerate the consideration and approval of requests for assistance within the framework of the IDDA by African countries.

(e) Development and transfer of technology
(Item 18 of the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

In the area of development and transfer of technology, Africa's external dependence is not only very high, but is likely to continue to be high for a very long time with serious implications for Africa's inadequate financial resources and the striving for self-reliance and self-sustainment.

With a view to contributing to the amelioration of this situation, the following measures are proposed:

(i) South-South co-operation should be promoted, particularly, with regard to the development and transfer of appropriate technology, research and development, commercialization of research findings and the development of prototypes;

(ii) UNIDO's assistance to African countries should be directed to the strengthening of regional, subregional and national institutions dealing with the development of technology, research and development and related technical training, the provision of information on appropriate technology, provision of technical advice on request in the choice and acquisition of technologies, contract negotiation, equipment choice and raw materials sourcing;

(iii) Developed countries are urged to increase support to African institutions dealing with the development and adaptation of technology, research and development and specialized technical training, finance and help in organizing, through UNIDO, special field missions for African technicians to technological and research and development institutions in other developing as well as in developed countries on a selective basis; and,

(iv) UNIDO should maintain close co-operation with international and African organizations dealing with the development and transfer of technology, such as African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), the African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO), the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

(f) Industrialization of the Least Developed Countries
(Item 15 on the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

Among the world total of 42 LDCs, 29 are located in Africa, and the number is growing. Thus, the industrialization of African LDCs as a basis for economic transformation is a major factor in the overall striving to improve socio-economic conditions in Africa and lay a solid foundation for economic independence. The following measures are proposed for dealing with the issue of accelerated industrialization of African LDCs:

(i) The World Bank/IMF-supported structural adjustment programmes should pay particular attention to rehabilitation, maintenance and upgrading of existing production facilities, as well as promote agro-industry linkage, with particular emphasis on the satisfaction of national and subregional markets with essential manufactures and intermediate inputs as a central objective in the industrialization programme of African LDCs;

(ii) The promotion of industrial co-operation should be accorded high priority, particularly for the African LDCs, the vast majority of which have small populations. Accordingly, the bilateral and other programmes of the developed countries, international and regional development finance institutions should embody such components that promote co-operation and integration between the LDCs and the neighbouring countries; and,

(iii) UNIDO should continue its efforts in formulating a comprehensive programme of assistance to African LDCs on the basis of the Paris Declaration of September 1990 and in recognition of the need to promote close co-operation between the LDCs and other countries. The Director-General of UNIDO should prepare and submit annually a progress report on the industrialization of African LDCs with proposals on measures to further assist these countries to establish and consolidate their industrial base.

(g) Organizational and staff structure of UNIDO
(Item 35 on the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

The organizational and staff structure of UNIDO is an important issue because it is highly instrumental for the achievement of the objectives of the organization, namely assisting in and contributing to the industrialization of the developing countries. For Africa, as the least industrialized region in the world, the issue is even more important. Africa is embarking on the implementation of major programmes, including the Second United Nations Transport and Communication Decade for Africa (UNCTADA) and the Second IDDA, all of which are to contribute to and support the efforts to establish the African Economic Community, the Treaty of which was signed on 3 June 1991 in Abuja, Nigeria.

In order to increase UNIDO's impact in Africa and enable it to contribute more to African industrialization and economic integration, the following measures are proposed:

(i) Having examined the various proposals on the organization and structure of UNIDO staffing and, particularly those presented by the Director-General, CAMI:

- Endorses the need to restructure the organization;
- Emphasizes technical assistance activities which are the raison d'être of UNIDO;
- Emphasizes the need for greater country focus as well as subregional and regional integration; and,
- Supports the need to retain, in whatever structure, a Deputy Director-General position for the African region.

(ii) Africa should strive, in the ongoing restructuring, to have one post of Deputy Director-General, selected from among several competent, qualified Africans. To ensure this, Africa should support the proposal to have at least three Deputy Directors-General in the UNIDO structure. Irrespective of the structure agreed upon, Africa should be represented in UNIDO at the highest possible level.

Based on the above considerations, the African Group will support any other proposal, on the firm understanding that one of the Deputy Director-General posts must be from the African region. Whatever happens, the need to maintain the current political balance must

be emphasized and retained. This political balance will be, however, rotational among the different regional groups depending on the region of an incumbent Director-General.

(iii) The Director-General of UNIDO should:

- review the study on the establishment of a UNIDO regional office for Africa with emphasis not only on financial aspects but also, and more importantly, on the operational and functional advantages of such an office;

- propose alternative scenarios on how a UNIDO regional office for Africa could be established and made operational (in a small way) through for instance, redeployment and re-organization; and

- submit a comprehensive report to the IDB at its tenth session.

(iv) The number of UNIDO Country Directors in Africa should be increased, with many of them selected from among competent Africans.

(h) Reports on the practice of zero real growth budgets
(Item 30 of the provisional agenda of the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO)

It is proposed that the resolution adopted on this item by the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry be re-submitted to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO emphasizing the following elements:

(i) The critical importance of UNIDO to the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries as well as to the promotion of international industrial co-operation at the global, regional and subregional levels;

(ii) The lack of adequate resources and the reduction in real terms of the resources available to UNIDO, which have impeded the attainment of its objectives;

(iii) The increasing responsibilities and demands imposed on UNIDO and the need for it to provide more effective assistance to the developing countries in tackling their increasingly complex industrial problems;

(iv) The need to re-examine the policy of "zero real growth budgets" with a view to allowing a modest increase in the biennial programme and budgets of UNIDO;

(v) The need to authorize the Director-General to incorporate an appropriate percentage increase in future biennial programme and budget proposals of the organization;

(vi) The expression of special appreciation to the member States which have assisted in the increase of technical assistance delivery to African countries through voluntary contributions and an appeal to these countries to increase general-purpose contributions to the organization;

(vii) The need for the member States concerned to make every effort to pay their contributions regularly and clear their outstanding arrears to UNIDO;

(viii) The need for the Director-General of UNIDO to continue his relentless efforts to ensure that, despite overall budgetary constraints imposed upon the organization by the maintenance of zero growth, Africa continues to enjoy its rightful share of the organization's resources.

ANNEX III

Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration in Africa[2]

1. We, the African Ministers of Industry, at the tenth meeting of our Conference held in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 to 31 July 1991, have examined the situation of industrial development in our countries in the overall context of the deteriorating social and economic conditions in the African region. Our meeting was uniquely timely as it took place immediately after the signing of the historic treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, 3 June 1991. The meeting was also of particular significance as it was largely devoted to the adoption of a comprehensive programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which had been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989.

2. We note with great concern that the social and economic conditions in our region remain gloomy. We are particularly concerned by the continued poor performance of the industrial sector. The growth of manufacturing value added has continued to decelerate and the sector's contribution to total output has not significantly increased. Most importantly, the industrial sector has failed to bring about the structural transformation of our economies in spite of efforts made to establish an industrial base in the individual African countries.

3. We are, however, fully cognizant of the fact that one of the major obstacles to all efforts made at the country level has been the lack of effective economic integration that could engender and sustain the synergy necessary for successful industrialization. This has been particularly prevalent in areas such as technology, finance, management and entrepreneurial skills, market size as well as the physical and institutional infrastructure and export capacity.

4. We stress the fact that since 1980 when the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos were adopted, Africa has considered economic co-operation and integration as indispensable for the development and transformation of the African economies. This should contribute to mitigating Africa's handicap of having many small countries with limited potentialities.

5. We note that the independent evaluation of the programme for the First Industrial Development Decade for Africa has shown that African countries, individually, have limited capacities to establish a sound industrial base. It is thus our firm belief that Africa's economic integration in the 1990s and beyond as called for in the treaty establishing the African Economic Community will be an important factor in the process of industrialization in Africa. At the same time, we are convinced that the

---

[2] Morocco expressed its reservations on the following parts:

paragraph 1: "Our meeting was uniquely timely as it took place immediately after the signing of the historic treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, 3 June 1991."

paragraph 5: "as called for in the treaty establishing the African Economic Community"

paragraph 16: "within the framework of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community".

establishment of a well integrated industrial base at national, subregional and regional levels will also contribute significantly to the acceleration and reinforcement of the economic integration process.

6. We are aware of the critical importance of adopting the right economic policies for both industrial growth and economic integration. We are therefore committed to the pursuance of policies and measures that will ensure maximum linkages within the industrial sector and bring about increased vertical and horizontal integration of industrial structures at the national, subregional and regional levels. We must, in this regard, stress our determination to increase co-ordination and harmonization of industrial policies, programmes and projects among countries and subregions within the context of existing subregional economic structures.

7. We recognize the role that the private sector can and should play in the development of the industrial sector. We are, consequently, determined to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate the more active participation of private entrepreneurs in the process of industrialization, especially with respect to small- and medium-scale industries. We are convinced that an enabling environment that will bring about full private sector participation will also lead to greater economic integration through increased mobility of factors of production, goods and services and economic agents among countries. We call upon private sector institutions, at all levels, to accord high priority to the programme for the Second IDDA.

8. We are also convinced that industrial development in our region will succeed only if we realize our full market potential through economic integration. In this regard, we are determined to rationalize and harmonize existing production capacities in each industrial subsector. Also; in the medium- and long-term, there will be a need for achieving a rationalized pattern of product specialization based on comparative advantages among countries of a subregion as well as among subregions, especially with respect to availability of raw materials and adequate infrastructures. Within the context of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa it is necessary to ensure that industrial rehabilitation programmes and projects as well as industrial projects of expansion are designed to reinforce economic integration.

9. We fully believe that technology will have to be at the centre of industrial progress in Africa. It is, in this regard, particularly important to deal with the question of technology adaptation and development. We reiterate our resolve to accord high priority to the reduction of dependence of Africa on foreign expertise, to aim at pooling existing capacities and to establish centres of excellence in specialized fields.

10. We acknowledge that the mastery of technology requires the development of appropriate manpower. We are determined to ensure the strengthening of existing technical training facilities, develop and implement programmes for human resource development, paying special attention to well planned specialization programmes and to pool resources in certain specific areas such as industrial project preparation and industrial negotiations.

11. We realize that both industrial development and economic integration require basic support services. We, therefore, in this regard, emphasize the role of the physical infrastructure especially transport and communications. As a result, we call on the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twenty-seventh session to adopt a plan of action on the harmonization of the activities of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and those of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. Similarly, we are determined to ensure full co-ordination of institutional support services, especially among national industrial development promotion institutions that are involved in vital areas

such as supply of raw materials, equipment and spare parts, development of entrepreneurial skills and marketing.

12. We observe that one of the major constraints to industrial development in Africa continues to be the scarcity of investment resources. We are concerned by the trend of declining external financing, especially in the industrial sector. We are equally concerned by the absence or inadequacy of industrial financing institutions, especially at the subregional and regional levels. We therefore urge existing subregional and regional financial institutions, especially the African Development Bank, to put increasing emphasis in their operations on the financing of industrial activities that will contribute to accelerating the process of economic integration. We should adopt investment incentives to encourage these organizations to finance industrial activities in our countries. We also call upon African countries to set up mechanisms for resource mobilization, particularly through the mobilisation of domestic savings for financing joint ventures and projects so as to lay a firm foundation for economic integration.

13. We note that at the international level there is a general trend of increasing co-operation among countries. Indeed, a number of economic groupings are in the process of being formed. At the same time, Africa is becoming increasingly marginalized. Realizing the importance of these trends, we applaud the decision of the African Heads of State and Government to commit Africa to full economic integration. We are determined to contribute to the implementation of this decision through genuine industrial co-operation that will bring about increased competitiveness. We are, nevertheless, concerned by some adverse factors in the international environment that greatly undermine Africa's capacity for effective industrialization. The two most serious of these factors are the external debt burden and the collapse in commodity prices which together constrain the capacity of Africa to finance its development in general and industrial investment in particular. We call for an urgent solution to these problems.

14. We are aware that the primary responsibility of ensuring that we achieve economic transformation through industrialization and economic integration lies with us. However, we recognize that African countries will require assistance from the international community. We, therefore, call upon the international community, especially bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions, to fully support African countries in their efforts in the industrialization and integration of their economies.

15. We also call upon African intergovernmental organizations to give the highest priority to all those programmes and projects that contribute to economic integration.

16. We request the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the President of the African Development Bank, to undertake the necessary follow-up actions in the implementation of the measures outlined in this Declaration as well as those measures contained in the Second IDDA and the envisaged protocols on industrial co-operation within the framework of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

17. We express our profound appreciation to the Government and people of Senegal, especially His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, who has consistently been at the forefront of economic co-operation among African countries. We are most grateful for having had the occasion to hold this historic meeting of our Conference in this beautiful city of Dakar under the most conducive atmosphere of cordiality and warm hospitality.

Done at Dakar, on 31 July 1991

ANNEX IV

Opening speech by H.E. Mr. Habib Thiam, Prime Minister of Senegal

Mr. Chairman of the ninth Conference of African Ministers of Industry,
Honorable Ministers and Heads of Delegation,
The Director-General of UNIDO,
Your Excellencies the Ambassadors,
Distinguished Representatives of subregional, regional and international institutions,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

President Abdou Diouf, in a bid to contribute to solving the Liberian problem, has travelled out of Senegal today. He, therefore, asks you to kindly accept his regrets for his inability, to preside over this ceremony as had been planned.

My country, Senegal, is particularly honoured to host the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

While thanking you for having chosen Dakar to host your meeting, I would like to wish all delegations representing brotherly countries as well as friendly international organizations and institutions, a cordial welcome and a pleasant stay on this land of legendary hospitality and "TERANGA".

The large attendance, at this meeting, of such eminent officials and personalities dealing with Africa's vital industrialization issues, is both heartening and comforting to us. I consider it a real source of encouragement for my country and, above all, a great booster to the role that it is striving to play in the integration of our continent.

It is with great satisfaction that I welcome, in our midst, Mr. Domingo L. Siazon, Jr., Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. I thank him, sincerely, on behalf of all countries of the African continent, for his personal and effective commitment to the development of Africa.

I have also noticed, in our midst, the representatives of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

To them, we would like to reiterate our attachment to the ideal of African unity and to the institutions that embody it as well as our gratitude for and satisfaction with their exemplary devotion to African unity.

Mr. Chairman of the Conference of Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My country's enthusiasm to host your meeting in Dakar, bears testimony to the conviction that we, the Senegalese, have in the decisive role that Africa's regional integration and co-operation must play in the development process of the continent. This is a fact for, indeed, the industrial sector, subject of your meeting today, constitutes one of the major challenges in the struggle for progress and development that our countries have been waging since independence.

As a matter of fact, the industrial sector, recognized as a determining driving force of growth, has received, since the wake of independence, special attention from African leaders. States and international organizations have devoted substantial investments to this sector.

Essentially, these investments which respect the choices of development policies that, sometimes, favour import-substitution industries, have made it possible to develop and strengthen the production capacities and machinery of our respective countries. The establishment of these infant industries was supported by protectionist mechanisms and systems which brought about the beginnings of expansion marked by an increase in value added of almost 8 per cent, at least up to 1970, in the manufacturing sector, as well as by some diversification in production.

However, this policy revealed its limitations in 1970 with the fall in demand and increased difficulties to ensure the supply of inputs and equipment. Essentially, this resulted from the considerable drop in the people's income and export earnings.

The trend of decline and stagnation in Africa's manufacturing industries, noted since 1970, continued up to the period 1981/1990 known as the First Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

Globally, production of the manufacturing sector has virtually stagnated, scarcely exceeding 10 per cent of the GDP of sub-saharan Africa, and providing less than 10 per cent of employment.

That said, it will be necessary that you examine the causes of such persistent stagnation in the African industrial sector and, mostly, the manufacturing sector, whose contribution towards production is still insignificant. I know that you are going to undertake, with lucidity and rigour, an exhaustive analysis of the weaknesses noted in the implementation of the programme of action of the First Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

The factors which I feel have had a negative effect on the implementation of the strategies and programmes of this Decade include, inter alia, high population growth, the inadequate involvement of the private sector, low productivity rates, the slump in export earnings whose attendant consequences are the debt burden, on the one hand, and a substantial decline in investments, on the other.

Therefore, you have to draw lessons from these weaknesses in order to prepare a correct strategy and a realistic programme for the Second Decade.

I am particularly pleased with the spirit of decentralization which prevailed in the preparation of this Second Decade and which enabled you to lay emphasis on national programmes whose important aspects should lead to the attainment of the major objectives we set for ourselves.

I would like, above all, to recommend that within the strategic approach to the issue, you give special attention to the maximization of the link between industry and agriculture, the strengthening of the role of the private sector and SMEs/SMIs, the place of the market in industrialization and the promotion of regional co-operation and integration.

If these strategic components are effectively considered in our programmes and reflected by appropriate projects, then our industrialization process would be greatly facilitated and its impact increased.

Experience has brought out the link between industry and agriculture and the impact that their development can have on each other. Against this background, it is necessary to lay emphasis on the fact that increased production and agricultural revenue could exert a decisive influence on market development; this, indeed, leads to an increased domestic demand of consumer and intermediate goods produced by industry.

Furthermore, the importance of meeting the needs of the greater number of our peoples, those engaged in agriculture, will contribute, considerably, to increase the number of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), small- and medium-sized industries (SMIs). The latter, as you know, are expected to play an important role in the industrial fabric of our respective countries and to serve as an effective instrument for the transfer of technology and the passage to large-scale industry. They are also expected to offer opportunities which favour an indispensable involvement of the private sector whose great possibilities to contribute to our development effort have so far not been sufficiently explored.

If we wish to put our economies on the path of lasting and beneficial recovery, entrepreneurship in our countries, found mainly in the informal sector, would be useful today provided it is oriented towards the productive sectors of industry and agriculture.

Besides, in order to ensure an industrial growth rate that is satisfactory and sustained, it will be necessary for us to improve upon market openings by creating regional markets capable of promoting production on a large-scale and preparing our industries for the gradual conquest of external markets.

Regional economic integration and co-operation, as has always been affirmed by President Abdou Diouf, remain our only solution if we wish Africa to avoid a fatal marginalization within the interplay of international economic relations.

I would not like to dwell upon this point if it were not to stress the need for us to devote even greater efforts to it. For, the tendency in the world today is to set up and consolidate major groupings such as the free trade zone which is being established between the United States and Canada; the present efforts of the United States to put Mexico and the whole of the South American continent on the same economic plane as the continent of North America; the re-distribution of roles in the Pacific with Japan as the centre; the big Germany an axis which cannot be avoided by the Eastern European countries; and, finally, the gradual setting up of the "single European" market which will become a reality in 1993.

It is also my hope that with the end of the apartheid system in the near future and the establishment of an era of political relations based on mutual trust among countries of the continent, an environment of integrated co-operation and economic dynamism will be created.

Concerning our external trade, I know all the pseudo-scientific arguments and subterfuge which are sometimes used by developed countries to close their markets to our products. Here, too, we must fight together for the establishment of equitable international trade links.

Apparently, the improvement of market conditions requires gradual elimination of barriers and tariff and non-tariff obstacles as well as the re-organization of the respective protectionist systems which we must undertake with conviction.

I would like to be well-understood on this point: it does not mean blind industrial "disarmament"; what we must seek in this field is to be able to establish adequate and necessary balance between

protectionism which strengthens the position of national industries and the competition which impels enterprises to innovate and increase their productivity.

Nevertheless, one of the major and unavoidable constraints to development and to the consolidation of industrial capacities in Africa remains its debt burden, which exceeded US$250 billion dollars in 1989. Projections reveal that if no serious measures are taken, debt servicing could, in 1995, represent nearly 50 per cent of our export earnings.

This serious situation, which could destroy our development efforts and compromise the very survival of our peoples, underscores the urgent need for Africa to mobilize its forces to meet the challenge. And why not do this within the framework of broad-based negotiations by the countries of the South?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You will be defining and preparing the strategies and programmes of action of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) which will cover the period 1991-2000.

A period of ten years in the life of a people is important. The ten years that lay ahead of us may be crucial for our continent whose economic evolution during the previous Decade was not encouraging.

Africa during the last Decade had even recorded, in its sub-Saharan part, a drop in its per capita income of about 1.2 per cent. Some projections envisage not more than 0.5 per cent growth in per capita income from now to the year 2000 as against 2.3 per cent forecast for the industrialized countries, 2 per cent for Latin America and 2.6 per cent for South East Asia.

It, thus, depends on us to ensure that Africa does not lag behind and that the next ten years will be, for our States, years of a real thrust to industrial growth and decisive economic expansion. This is possible. The African continent has considerable assets: gigantic hydro-electric potential, considerable mineral resources and, today, it has human resources well trained in the best schools and universities of Africa, Europe, America and Canada; indeed an impressive economic environment. In spite of all that, we need the political will to eliminate all the artificial barriers which divide us.

"Mis-development" and under-development are not a fatality. At the epoch of "Ife bronze", Africa had an industrial potential that Europe could envy. Thereafter, it fell into slumber at the very moment when Europe was awakening to modernity.

Africa has regained its freedom and the last vestiges of apartheid are being dismantled around the Cape of Good Hope. Today, there is new hope. Africa must rise to the economic challenge impelled by rural development, coupled with industrial development which your meeting should promote to be sustained by free and responsible people.

When Africa, "from North to South", shall awake to the economic challenge, then our voice shall be heard in the world. You are responsible for building this awakening and Africa looks up to you.

I wish your deliberations to be crowned with success commensurate with our expectations and I declare open, on behalf of President Abdou Diouf, the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

ANNEX V

Resolution 3(X):
Vote of thanks to the President, People and Government of Senegal

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry, at its tenth meeting in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 July to 31 July 1991,

Appreciative of the warm welcome and hospitality provided to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry by the Government and people of Senegal,

Inspired by the relentless efforts and unreserved dedication of the President of Senegal, His Excellency, Abdou Diouf, to the cause of African development through co-operation and integration,

Bearing in mind the orientations contained in the keynote address delivered by His Excellency, Mr. Habib Thiam, Prime Minister of Senegal,

1. Expresses its full appreciation to His Excellency, President Abdou Diouf for his contribution to the progress of Africa;

2. Expresses further its gratitude to the people and Government of Senegal for their warm hospitality, the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and the facilities put at the disposal of all delegations to the Conference, which greatly facilitated the deliberations and enabled the Conference to fully achieve its objectives;

3. Commends highly the leadership and efficient manner with which His Excellency, Mr. Alassane Dialy Ndiaye, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts, presided over the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, thus enabling the meeting to conclude its deliberations successfully.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

E

Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.18/CRP.6
26 March 1992

Original : ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Thirteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
10-16 April 1992

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-seventh session of the Commission/ eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
20-24 April 1992

REPORT OF THE THIRD EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE ECA CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

Windhoek, Namibia, 25 to 27 November 1991

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The third extraordinary meeting of the Conference of Ministers was held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 25 to 27 November 1991. It was formally opened by His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia. Statements were also delivered at the opening ceremony by H.E. Mr. Windsor K. Nkowani, High Commissioner for Zambia and the representative of the current chairman of the ECA Conference of Ministers, Mr. Antoine Blanca, United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, Mr. William H. Draper III, UNDP Administrator, Mr. Issa Diallo, Acting Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Ambassador B. N. Dede, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and Mr. Milan C. Kerno, Vice-President of the African Development Bank.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. Observers from the following States Members of the United Nations were present: Finland, France, Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

4. The following United Nations bodies were represented: Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC), United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO).

5. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was represented.

6. Observers were present from the following intergovernmental organizations: African Development Bank (ADB), African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Commonwealth Secretariat, Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) and Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS).

7. Observers were also present from the following non-governmental organizations: African Management Services Company, International League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

8. The Conference unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Dr. Zedekia N'Gavirue (Namibia)
First Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Rober Tagnon (Benin)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Tchouta-Moussa (Cameroon)
First Rapporteur:	Dr. El-Sayed Doharia (Egypt)
Second Rapporteur:	Mrs. Djiga Haby (Burkina Faso)

B. AGENDA

9. The Conference unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. UNDP fifth inter-country programme.
4. Any other business.
5. Adoption of the report.
6. Closure of the meeting.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening addresses

10. His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, thanked the Chairman for Namibia for his kind words of introduction. On behalf of the Government and people of Namibia the President welcomed all delegates. The opening of the Conference gave his people an opportunity to express their gratitude for the support provided by the United Nations and African States during his country's struggle for freedom, national independence and democracy. He said Namibia now looked forward to United Nations support in the final integration of the port harbour and enclave of Walvis Bay, the off-shore islands, and their inhabitants, with the rest of Namibia.

11. The Government of Namibia, he said, was preoccupied with meeting the most urgent social needs of its people in areas such as education, health services, agriculture and food supply and housing. To achieve those objectives, the Government had recognized the importance of people-centred planning and development. The Namibian Government had undertaken a series of participatory consultative planning exercises. Special attention had been paid to the formulation of national programmes of action which focused on the plight of women and children. That was in line with the need to recognize the potential of women and children in the development of the African continent. The President also stressed the need to utilize the full economic potential of the private sector. For that purpose, the public sector must plan and develop services that would enhance private sector activities.

12. He was encouraged to note the significance that the Fifth Inter-country Programme had placed on national long-term strategic planning, since that was to strengthen the management planning tools and policy analysis systems of African countries. He made reference to the cluster meetings cited in the programme document, from which lessons could be drawn on how to rationalize economic integration and cooperation within the African region.

13. He said that the achievement of unity was of utmost importance if the African Economic Community was to make a difference on the world scene. That unity could only come about through a strong sense of political commitment. The case for such political commitment was strongest for Southern Africa, which had long experience of discriminatory policies.

14. The President noted that Namibia had been accorded the responsibility to coordinate the maritime fisheries sector in Southern Africa. The environment and resources contained in that sector required the attention of the United Nations institutions concerned, including ECA, as well as the OAU and African planning ministries. Conservation policies had to be developed to safeguard Africa's maritime resources.

15. In conclusion, he observed that the agenda before this session involved important economic reform measures that African Governments must take, and outlined the complementary actions to be taken by their international partners. Such reform measures would create a new more constructive environment for socio-economic development.

16. He then declared the meeting open.

17. In his introductory remarks, the Ambassador of Zambia to Namibia, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the ECA Conference of Ministers, expressed sincere thanks to the President of the Republic of Namibia for hosting the meeting, and for the warm welcome accorded to all.

18. He noted that the UNDP Fifth Programme had given priority to regional economic cooperation, long-term strategic development and the fostering of an enabling environment for human development. That programme was based on an orientation paper endorsed earlier by the twenty-sixth session of the Commission/seventeenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning.

19. He said that the purpose of the extraordinary session was to consider the endorsement of the proposed UNDP Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa. The consideration would be made after a critical examination of the following key issues: (a) the level of resources earmarked for the programme; (b) the need to ensure an efficient distribution of scarce resources so that there would be a significant impact on Africa's development; (c) the manner in which the programme could promote and encourage accelerated economic cooperation and integration among African countries; and (d) the desirability of seeing that the transfer of responsibility for development to individual recipient countries would take into account the importance of the regional dimension to Africa's development. That, he stressed, was of particular relevance in the present build-up of regional "economic blocs". He considered that ECA should play a leading role in the harmonization and coordination of multinational and multisectoral programmes, and that member States should be encouraged and supported in building linkages between their country programme, and subregional and regional programmes.

20. In conclusion, he stressed the need for close collaboration among Africa's development partners, and effective economic cooperation among member States, so that Africa's economic development aspirations could be realized. In that respect, a favourable political environment was highly desirable, and actions to promote such an environment should be encouraged. He urged the international community to support Africa's development efforts.

21. The United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation expressed thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, and to the Government and people of Namibia for the welcome accorded to him. He congratulated the UNDP Administrator and the Acting Executive Secretary of ECA for the initiative they had taken jointly in organizing the ECA extraordinary session, and the subsequent meetings between the African Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning, UNDP Resident Representatives and agency representatives.

22. He said that the present reduction of international tension would open an international climate of peace favourable to greater democracy and stronger economic growth. However, that reduction could also lead to a diminution in the special measures which presently benefitted the developing countries. He referred

particularly to the volume of official development assistance which had on occasion been granted during the cold war by the two blocs for the purpose of winning the allegiance of such countries. Nevertheless, the end of the cold war could open up new possibilities for the strengthening of economic cooperation.

23. In that connection, he mentioned the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation for Development, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which, when adopted by the General Assembly, had established guidelines for international economic cooperation, and for national and international policies intended to accelerate the growth of the developing countries in the 1990s. However, there was still a need for the international community as a whole to commit itself resolutely to the struggle against the underlying causes of poverty.

24. Development strategies for Africa needed to be conceived in a long-term perspective. However, results needed to be achieved in the short term if many African economies were to survive. They needed to be based on sound macro-economic policies which took into account the human resources dimension, and centred on the basic needs of the people as they had been stated in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

25. He expressed disquiet at seeing that, globally and in real terms, the growth rate of resources available for development activities remained well below what it should be. He called upon the international community to take urgent and large-scale concerted action to halt and reverse the negative trend.

26. The alarming situation of the African economy still remained the greatest priority for the 1990s. He informed the Conference that a "New Agenda for Cooperation with Africa in the 1990s" had been submitted to the present session of the General Assembly. If adopted, the agenda would be an expression of the determination of the international community to fight side-by-side with Africa in the battle against underdevelopment, and to take up the major challenges confronting the continent. But Africa's first battle had to be fought by Africans themselves. It must respond to the aspirations of the people, encourage democratization and foster good management of the national economy. Those factors were vital for economic growth, and political and social progress. The marginalization of Africa had to be avoided at all costs. Africans should participate more than ever, and in much more dynamic fashion, in world affairs, so as to defend their interests in negotiations on the continent's key development problems, of debt, and international trade and commodity prices. He stressed the need for African countries to formulate a common position in the preparations for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

27. He noted that the three priority areas of concentration of the UNDP regional programme corresponded closely to the objectives set for the African Economic Community. He assured the Conference that, for its part, the United Nations system was ready to work with the African countries in its efforts to reestablish equity and social justice, stability and peace, based upon a more dynamic and healthier African economy.

28. In his statement, the Administrator of UNDP said that the United Nations, and in particular the United Nations Development Programme, had been privileged to play a role in Namibia's long struggle for political freedom. He thanked the Government of Namibia for hosting the ECA session and subsequent UNDP meetings at a time when critical changes were taking place in the world, in Africa, and in Southern Africa in particular. He stressed UNDP's commitment to helping Namibia achieve the humanistic and economic goals of the Government.

29. He recalled UNDP's close involvement in the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity which ratified the establishment of the African Economic Community. He expressed the hope that South Africa, if accepted as a member of the OAU, could play a dynamic role in strengthening the Community. A speedy and just resolution of the conflicts which have claimed lives and

sapped that country's development capacity would speed the movement toward multiracial democracy in South Africa.

30. The challenge of economic transformation and sustainable development which Africa faced was enormous. UNDP would do all it could to help countries alleviate the human distress that often accompanied structural adjustment programmes, and to develop the long-term strategies needed for sustainable growth. UNDP was supporting African Governments in the development of national long-term perspective studies, and was funding an African foundation to strengthen the capacities of countries to formulate policies and manage their economies. The Social Dimension of Adjustment Programme of UNDP also helped those hurt by structural adjustment reforms.

31. He recalled the Cluster Meetings of Planning Ministers in July 1991, which discussed the key impact of the HIV/AIDS infection and maternal mortality. AIDS had become not only a health problem, but also the most serious threat to development in Africa.

32. He said that Africa was UNDP's number one priority. In 1990 the UNDP Governing Council had agreed that 55 per cent of UNDP's core resources would go to the least-developed countries. This had resulted in Africa receiving a larger share of resources than other regions. Through round-table meetings, UNDP had also helped governments to mobilize additional funds for development from donors.

33. He said that UNDP itself was also changing, as it pursued the goal of increasing the effectiveness of its assistance. Most significant in this process of change was the fact that UNDP had deepened its own sense of purpose and commitment to human development.

34. In conclusion, he said that he was confident that the bold political and economic reforms being embraced by African peoples and their governments, would be nourished by good governance, political pluralism, transparency in national administration and accountability to those who were being governed.

35. The Acting Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa expressed thanks and gratitude to the Government and people of Namibia for the excellent conference facilities and the hospitality given to all participants since their arrival. He assured the Conference of his readiness to serve the Commission to the best of his ability for the advancement of the African peoples and the socio-economic development of the continent.

36. He thanked the UNDP Administrator and his colleagues, who had spared no effort to establish and maintain a continuous process of consultations on the development of the Programme. This had particularly been the case with ECA, which had a duty to define regional policies and strategies, and to coordinate all issues in the United Nations related to general economic and social development for Africa. He appreciated the fact that the draft regional programme was the result of discussion with all socio-economic groups and development institutions interested in the economic integration of the continent. ECA was equally committed to strengthening its cooperation with UNDP, with a view to promoting the rapid recovery and development of the region. In this connection, he informed the Conference that ECA was engaged in a critical assessment of it mandate and operations, which included an assessment of its relations with UNDP, all other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations.

37. He said that ECA had participated actively in the preparation of the orientation paper, around which the Fifth Programme was modeled. In addition to providing an intellectual input into the orientation paper, ECA had been requested to submit a strategy paper in respect of the areas of activity falling within its mandate and responsibilities. The strategy paper was, inter alia, expected to indicate the nature of the African economic crisis, to assist in identifying the root causes of the crisis, and to recommend suitable solutions.

38. The 1980s were in many ways a depressing decade for Africa. The poor economic performance of the African economies had plunged them into serious debt-servicing problems. The seriousness of the situation was clearly demonstrated by a rapid increase in the number of African LDCs from 21 to 29 countries.

39. He feared that the unfavourable socio-economic conditions would persist in the 1990s and pose formidable problems and challenges to the African countries and their development partners. Therefore, he invited the extraordinary meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers to review and confirm the continued relevance and suitability of the three priority areas contained in the Fifth Programme. In that regard, he called upon the Conference to consider the question of how the programme and the resources available to it could best be utilized to accelerate the consolidation process for the African Economic Community. He said that the international community also needed to create a more supportive international environment if the programme was to achieve its objectives, and African countries were to continue to adopt reform measures.

40. In conclusion, he reiterated the serious concern of the ECA Conference of Ministers regarding the drastic reduction of the resources allocated to the Fifth Programme for Africa from $US 226.1 million to $US 181.6 million. The third extraordinary meeting should therefore address the crucial and closely related problem of financial resources required for the implementation of the Fifth Programme.

41. The OAU Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development and Cooperation expressed the regret of the OAU Secretary-General for not being able to attend the session. He said that the hosting of this meeting by Namibia was an indication of the country's determination to make its contribution to Africa's development. Africa was conscious of its economic problems. The region must take its economic destiny in its own hands, and move towards economic growth and sustainable development. The challenge had assumed reality in the declaration adopted by the African Heads of State and Government in July 1990, establishing an African Economic Community.

42. The OAU attached great importance to the present session, as the Fifth Programme to be adopted addressed one of the major areas of concern to the OAU, namely that of economic cooperation and integration. He noted that the programme also intended to place emphasis on science and technology for development through networking among African science and technology institutions. He expressed the hope that regional science and technology institutions such as the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) and the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), would be assisted in the strengthening of their capacity to execute projects.

43. He considered that the Fifth Programme raised some questions concerning the expected impact of the programme on Africa's development. Among these were the greatly reduced amount of resources available to the programme, and the national focus of the programme at a time when the rest of the world was coalescing into regional blocs.

44. The OAU was particularly concerned about the division of Africa by UNDP into subregions. Such division worked against the creation of an African economic community. He was nevertheless pleased to see that the United Nations had responded to Africa's unified voice by electing His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations.

45. He stressed that Africa needed now, more than ever before, open, honest and accountable governments. However, that objective still had to be internalized by some African countries and, as such, its evolution would take some time. In the meantime, the attainment of socio-economic development must remain a major concern of Africa's leaders, the peoples of Africa, and African regional institutions such as the OAU, ECA and ADB.

46. The Vice-President of the African Development Bank expressed his gratitude to the Government and the people of Namibia for their hospitable welcome.

47. He noted that determined efforts to reverse the declining economies in the 1980s had not yet yielded irreversible trends of growth. However, ADB was resolved to continue to work closely with African Governments, and their regional and subregional organizations, such as the OAU and ECA in achieving that goal. ADB's commitments to project and programme financing were expected to exceed $US 3.26 billion in 1991.

48. The Bank had also undertaken a number of initiatives designed to respond to the difficult economic situation faced by regional member countries. In realizing those initiatives, the Bank had benefited from the support of UNDP under the Fourth Programme (1987-1991). He reported that during the preparations for the Fifth Programme, there had been very close collaboration between these two institutions. In that connection, in many areas, there had been a convergence of views. Most notable was the emphasis on regional integration, long-term planning for economic transformation and strategic management, fostering of human development and a stable environment, and private sector promotion. He said that he was confident that the list of joint projects to be executed by the Bank with UNDP resources under the Fifth Programme would reflect these priorities.

Draft UNDP Fifth Inter-country Programme (agenda item 3)

49. The agenda item on the Fifth Inter-country Programme was presented by the Chief, Regional Bureau for Africa, Division for Regional Programmes of UNDP. His presentation was divided into four sections, namely: (a) background; (b) content of the Fifth Inter-country Programme; (c) implementation modalities; and (d) financial resources.

50. In summarizing the background to the document containing the Fifth Programme, he informed the meeting that the draft programme before the meeting was derived from the Advisory Note which was prepared in close collaboration with ECA, the United Nations specialized agencies and African economic integration intergovernmental organizations. It was also presented for discussion in February 1991 at an inter/agency intergovernmental organizations meeting as well as at the meeting of ECA Ministers of Planning in May 1991 which endorsed the Advisory Note. The Advisory Note took into account lessons learned in the implementation of the Fourth Programming Cycle and the Lagos Plan of Action as well as developments in the 1980s particularly the difficulties experienced by African countries.

51. He informed the meeting that the constituent elements of the programme could be divided into the following broad thematic topics: (a) regional cooperation and integration, (b) long-term strategic planning; and (c) fostering human development. In terms of activities to be undertaken under the theme of regional cooperation and integration, he explained that UNDP would focus on three elements: assisting and facilitating the rationalization and harmonization of intergovernmental organizations and their activities; assisting in the establishment of an African Economic Community based on the viability and strength of existing intergovernmental organizations; provision of assistance to key sectors with intrinsic integrative characteristics. In this connection, integration would be focused on agriculture, food self-sufficiency and security, trade and finance, industry on the basis of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA II), science and technology, transport and communications.

52. With regard to the second theme on long-term strategic planning, the meeting was informed that the issues to be addressed under this theme included: (a) facilitating the development of human resources and institutional capacities and capabilities for strategic planning, macroeconomic analysis, structural adjustment, management and continuous training capacities; and (b) management of natural resources and the environment. The third theme of fostering an enabling environment for human development encompassed issues of education for all within the framework of the proposals from the Jomtien Conference, health,

HIV/AIDS epidemic, Women in Development, facilitating the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in the development process, promotion of employment and poverty alleviation.

53. On the modalities for the implementation of the programme, he stressed that the focus would be on national execution with a variety of players assuming more active participation. Intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, national institutions and governments would be used in the execution and implementation of the programme with a view to developing the sense of ownership of the programme by the participants. There would be more decentralization away from headquarters to the resident representatives and other field representatives.

54. On the question of financial resources, the UNDP representative informed the meeting that 50 per cent of the total UNDP resources were directed to the Africa region, particularly the sub-Saharan subregion. All UNDP regional programmes had their budget allocations reduced in order to increase allocations to the least developed countries, most of which were in Africa. African countries and their development partners must face the challenges of raising additional financial resources in order to alleviate the adverse impact of financial constraints during the Fifth Programme. For example, the establishment of linkages between national and regional programmes/projects would increase the return on each dollar. Concerted efforts to raise funds by all agencies might result in additional funds for both national and regional activities. The utilization of experts as a result of technical cooperation among developing countries, the utilization of United Nations Volunteers, etc., might enhance cost effectiveness.

55. In the discussions that followed, a number of issues and concerns were raised. It was suggested that the role of governments in the conceptualization, formulation, design and implementation of the regional programme should be greatly enhanced. It was stressed that meaningful participation/involvement of African Governments would ensure that the UNDP-funded programmes became part and parcel of their own national development efforts. The question of the amount of financial resources by UNDP and their allocation among the different activities was raised. It was pointed out that consultations with some governments, intergovernmental organizations and agencies as well as evaluation of past and ongoing regional projects had been used as a basis for the indicative allocation of funds.

56. The need and importance of promoting cooperation between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa as well as among institutions and organizations involved in African development was highlighted and noted. Instances of cooperation were cited in reply. A query was raised that the programme had omitted some important problems such as external indebtedness, dependence on primary commodities and the need for employment- and income-generating activities. It was explained that almost all issues had been mentioned although coverage was not extensive due to limits imposed on the size of the document. Women in Development (WID) and other issues were also already included.

57. Because of the limited financial resources, the meeting noted the need to select top priority programmes and that many very important programmes could not therefore receive financial assistance.

58. Some of the issues that needed attention included demographic and population activities, mid-term monitoring of the programme, measures for introducing internal efficiency and management, mobilization of additional resources, and the need to give special attention to unique economic groupings such as island countries, river and lake basins.

General debate

59. The representative of Cameroon expressed his thanks to the Government and people of Namibia.

60. He was concerned as to whether the Fifth Programme could make sufficient impact on Africa's development. The issue of governance, he believed, was outside the scope of UNDP. The programme

needed to address the issues of commodity trading and debt financing more specifically, since those were issues crucial to Africa's economic recovery and development.

61. Africa's economic development needed to be based not only on regional cooperation, but must also identify international trade that it could enter with advantage. He drew attention to the experience of Korea, which had built its economic strength from international trading. The Fifth Programme could also build into its activities projects that would promote African's integration into the international trading world. He suggested that a chapter be added in the Fifth Programme on external trade.

62. The representative of Zambia expressed the need for a periodic review of the impact of the Fifth Programme. That was a necessary component in assessing the importance of the programme to Africa. He proposed a mid-term review of the programme to determine whether its direction and resources were adequate. Such a review would provide a basis for taking corrective actions. The budget of the Fifth Programme should be revised to allow for the additional cost of the review exercise. A time-table for the review should also be provided to the African Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning. He therefore proposed that the session consider the adoption of a resolution on the matter.

63. The representative of Mauritius considered that the objectives and priorities defined in the UNDP Fifth Programme correctly reflected the concerns of his Government. The initiative taken to include democracy as a key variable conducive to sustainable development, accountability and greater transparency in national affairs, was to be encouraged.

64. However, he said that one of the shortcomings of the programme seemed to be the lack of firm commitment to the private sector, a major contributor for the creation of wealth and employment. The African countries should step up their efforts aimed at achieving greater understanding of Africa's peculiar situation by the international community. Therefore, the emphasis on international cooperation was welcome. Projects of subregional institutions including those of the Indian Ocean Commission should figure prominently under the Fifth Programme.

65. The representative of the Gambia reminded the meeting that the Gambia was among the first of the African multi-party democracies. He requested that governments and intergovernmental organizations should work closely together to ensure sound management of the limited resources allocated to the Fifth Programme. He recommended that UNDP clearly spell out the course of action set up for the implementation of the programme.

66. The representative of Sao Tome and Principe appealed to UNDP to take into account the particular problems of countries such as his own. He expressed regret at the reduction of resources under the Fifth Programme and exhorted UNDP to allocate those resources available to the priority areas identified by the African Governments, namely regional cooperation, transport and communications and human resources development.

67. The representative of Benin requested that the Fifth Programme include activities aimed at addressing Africa's deteriorating terms of trade. He said Africa could not afford to be closed in, but instead should be opened up to international trade and economic relationship. The trade imbalance presently effecting Africa's economic growth also needed to be addressed. Integration as a concept had to be well defined, and areas with integrative possibilities explored. He gave examples of issues such as population growth, family planning and demographic concerns in which the integrative approach could be utilized. Demographic issues should therefore be reflected in the programme.

68. The representative of Mali expressed her thanks to the Namibian authorities for their efforts to facilitate the participation of delegations to this present meeting. She expressed concern at the reduced level of resources allocated for the Fifth Programme and appealed to the donor community to increase them. She

considered that resources allocated for studies might not be used effectively, since such studies were often not exploited. Lessons could instead be drawn from the past 30 years of Africa's development.

69. She said that UNDP should not involve itself in politics. Rather, it should be concerned with the efficient utilization of resources, especially those allocated to field projects. She underscored the need for African Governments and the international community to fully and effectively integrate women into the development process.

70. The representative of Morocco observed that almost all the African countries had accepted structural adjustment programmes (SAPs). But the social cost of those SAPs was too high, despite the Social Dimension of Adjustment Programme initiated by the World Bank. He recommended that the scope of that programme be broadened to include all the social sectors. Employment issues in the Perspectives to the Year 2000 and Beyond should be given greater attention since they were the most important challenges facing Africa. He also stressed priority areas such as long-term strategic planning, sustainable development and the environment. He called for greater cooperation between UNDP and ADB in order to implement the important priorities of the Bank concerning the analysis of projects of small- and medium-scale enterprises and training.

71. He said that the democratization process in Africa should be strengthened through decentralization. There should be a transfer of powers to local authorities and a greater popular participation, especially that of women in the development process.

72. In conclusion, he urged the Governing Council of UNDP to increase the level of the resources allocated to the Fifth Programme. He called for closer relations between the Regional Bureau for Africa and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes, in order to take advantage of the possibilities for cooperation developed between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa.

73. The representative of Uganda endorsed the objectives and the three priority areas proposed in the Fifth Programme. Those he said were consistent with the aims of ECA, the OAU and the Eastern and Southern Africa intergovernmental organizations.

74. He however observed that there was a lack of adequate involvement by governments, individually or collectively in the design and identification of cultural projects in support of the Programme. He envisaged shortcomings in the programme as a result of that oversight and recommended that corrective measures be taken. He suggested that the Fifth Programme explore ways to make governments more involved and responsible for programmes at the country and inter-country levels.

75. In conclusion, he recommended that the document on the programme clarify the criteria used in determining the spread of resources.

76. The representative of Swaziland expressed his satisfaction with the document on the Fifth Programme for Africa (1992-1996). He noted however that the document was raising problems which were relevant to Africa and had proposed practical solutions to those problems. He further endorsed the importance that the document attached to the integration of women in development and requested that this issue be given proper financial and technical assistance, and also be accorded the priority it deserved.

77. He registered concern on the reduction of inter-country resources for the Fifth Programme. The number of programmes proposed in the programme was large, and the resources allocated to them was not adequate. He cautioned the meeting on the lessons of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD), which had not succeeded mainly because of an inadequate resource situation.

78. He further observed the importance of involving resident representatives in the formulation of programmes and the importance of submitting progress reports on the programmes to the countries concerned.

79. The representative of Guinea-Bissau endorsed the concept of economic cooperation and integration outlined in the programme. However, there was need to create structures which could enhance the integration of various sectors within each country. He highlighted the important role played by trade in the promotion of African economic integration. With regard to human development, he said that emphasis should be placed on the utilization of reliable demographic variables, with special reference to the vulnerable groups. Finally, national mechanisms were required to monitor the implementation of activities implemented under individual country programmes.

80. The representative of Botswana drew the attention of the meeting to the lack of a scientific and technological base in Africa, which he said was one of the major factors in Africa's economic decline. He cited Korea as a country that had used a strong scientific and technological base for its socio-economic take-off. He said that Africa should learn from the Korean experience.

81. He also noted the correlation between a well-developed human resource base, and scientific and technological development. He said that Africa's human resources capabilities needed to be strengthened if it was to contribute effectively to Africa's scientific and technological advancement. He suggested that the Fifth Inter-country Programme should seriously address that issue and that adequate resources be programmed for activities in that area.

82. The representative of Senegal commended UNDP for the approach and preparation of the programme, and the choice of the areas of concentration. However, the low level of financial resources called for more focus in the activities planned by UNDP under the Fifth Programme. He recommended that UNDP should concentrate a considerable part of regional programme resources on economic cooperation and integration and that support should be given to the river and lake basin organizations. He then requested that the national indicative planning figures be used to support the Fifth Programme and help in the financing of regional and subregional activities.

83. The representative of Burkina Faso observed that innovative measures had been taken in the design of the programme. Those, she said, were in line with the policy measures presently being adopted in her own country.

84. She requested UNDP to consider at least maintaining funding at the same level as the Fourth Programming Cycle if the level could not be increased. She underscored the importance of women to Africa's development and called on African Governments to consciously integrate women in their development plans. The international agencies should also reflect the importance of women in their programmes.

85. The representative of Chad, drawing a lesson from the Fourth Programming Cycle, said that there was need to reduce the areas of intervention and the number of programmes and projects. He noted that that lesson should be taken into account in the design of subprogrammes and projects under the Fifth Programme. He called for the strengthening and acceleration of the economic cooperation and integration process. In this regard, he proposed that the resources be fully earmarked for that priority area, and particular emphasis should also be placed on the organizations for the management of rivers and lake basins.

86. The representative of Rwanda stressed the critical aspects to be considered while examining the draft Fifth Programme. One of those was the human dimension, especially the reduction of resource flows, which indeed would jeopardize human development-related activities such as training. He expressed concern about the decision of UNDP not to maximize the expertise of national civil servants in UNDP-funded projects.

87. He called for an increase in the level of the financial resources in order to solve problems which would hinder the integration process. He particularly mentioned the refugee issue, the movement of persons across borders, promotion of intra-African trade and external debt. Finally, he called for the restructuring of African trade patterns.

88. The representative of the Sudan endorsed the Fifth Programme especially in the area of long-term strategic planning, which for a long time had been marginalized.

89. He underscored the importance of fostering human development and emphasized that it should be given the highest priority, particularly in the areas of education and training.

90. He expressed his concern over the carryover of $US 40 million which he said was an indication of a low rate of delivery.

91. UNDP, he said, had expressed its desire to improve on management arrangements, to which it had invited comment. In response to that desire, he proposed that (a) national execution should be significantly expanded, (b) cost effectiveness should be maintained by an increase in the use of the services of national experts and consultants, and (c) decentralization from New York to the Resident Representatives should be implemented so as to allow a more prompt and effective execution of the programme.

92. The representative of Cape Verde approved of the areas of concentration chosen for the Fifth Programme. He stated, however, that the individual subprogrammes did not clearly reflect the interdependence and cohesion expected in the implementation of the programme.

93. Regarding economic cooperation and integration, certain key factors needed to be taken into account. They included the need to develop appropriate and relevant development information systems. He requested that modalities for the implementation and management of the programme be identified and that the budget should respond to the increased demands coming from African countries. Long-term strategic planning and the creation of an enabling environment for human resources development were priority areas which would assist in the improvement of the environment and the quality of life of the peoples of Africa.

94. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that, under regional cooperation and integration, transport, communications and industry should be given highest priority as they enhanced self-reliance and self-sustainable development. He also noted that under long-term strategic planning, UNDP should minimize procedural issues which delay the start-up of programmes and adhere to the time-table leading to the approval of the Fifth Programme, thereby preventing delays experienced in the Fourth Programming Cycle. UNDP should minimize the extensive use of external consultancy so as to reduce costly outflows of technical assistance resources. The establishment of new structures in UNDP-supported programmes should be avoided, and support should be focused primarily on enhancing the policy and operational capacities of existing national institutions in order to build self-sustaining capacities for planning and management.

95. The representative expressed his concern over the low level of resources which he described as nominal in real terms and he hoped this did not call for questioning the priorities which had been articulated in the Fifth Programme.

96. He observed that population growth should not be regarded as the cause for underdevelopment and stagnation; indeed, the situation was the other way round. In that context, he believed the strategy contained in programmes to obtain the goals of the "Child in the 1990s" to be the most feasible way of addressing population growth.

97. He observed that science and technology and the creation of employment were essential prerequisites for programmes aimed at enhancing human resources development. In that context, Tanzania supported ILO's proposed skill development for self-reliant projects, which in his estimation offered solutions to unemployment and also promoted output and income.

98. The representative of Burundi considered that the orientation and the programmes contained in the Fifth Programme were satisfactory. He however underscored the necessity for coordination between UNDP programmes and other national programmes being implemented or under preparation.

99. Burundi was an agricultural country with a rural population in which women played an essential role. The representative stressed that the programme should accordingly take into account the importance of women in development.

100. The representative of the Congo was of the opinion that the Fifth Programme covered the main preoccupations of African countries. However, he was concerned by the drastic reduction of resources in the Fifth Programme at a time when most African countries were faced with worsening problems. He also urged a pragmatic approach to issues of cooperation and integration, and the avoidance of marginalization of national structures in the implementation of projects.

101. The representative of Guinea presented the regrets of his Minister of Planning who, though he had personally wanted to come and share his ideas on the pressing items of the agenda, had not been able to make the journey. Speaking on the Fifth Programme, he said that his delegation approved its content as it covered the priority areas of regional cooperation and human development. However, he thought that the programme raised as many concerns as it raised hopes. Hopes were raised by its quality, but worries were caused by the reduction of resources allocated to Africa in its crisis. This was happening at a time when the international community was making important financial commitments in favour of the USSR and Eastern Europe. In order to avert another failure of the present programme for Africa, he appealed to UNDP to consider the possibility of increasing its financial contribution. Resources should be earmarked for regional cooperation which should be about 50 per cent of the total. He expressed his delegation's wish that the programme to be implemented in 1992-1996 should be subjected to an efficient and more concrete evaluation than the previous one.

102. The representative of the Comoros noted with regret that his country was not mentioned among African countries in which democracy existed. He said that in fact during the last one and half years Comoros had been enjoying pluralist democracy in which 17 political parties belonging to all persuasions could be found. Comoros was a member of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and PTA, and because of that he associated himself with the representative of Mauritius to appeal for support to these two institutions.

103. The representative of the Central African Republic expressed the wish of his delegation to see the present amount of the "non-programmed reserve" increased from $US 14,160,000 to at least $US 30,000,000. He proposed that increase because of the potential occurence of natural disasters. He stressed the need to support subregional training institutes and to make project approval mechanisms flexible in order to make them rapidly operational.

104. He supported the representative of Cameroon, who had said that UNDP should not interfere with governments. It should let each country move to democracy according to its own pace. The representative of the Central African Republic stressed that the UNDP Resident Representatives were highly valued in development and express the wish that their power should be increased so that they could be more efficient.

105. The representative of the Niger observed that the Fifth Programme needed to focus on fewer activities in order to make an efficient use of the meagre resources available. He requested UNDP to give

priority to the development of river and lake basin organizations. He said that there was a need to put in place, within the framework of the Fifth Programme, effective mechanisms aimed at monitoring, and evaluating the programme and subprogrammes and defining the respective role of the development partners.

106. The representative of Mauritania endorsed the priority areas of concentration outlined in the Fifth Programme. However, he felt that it would be necessary to ensure that the resources were adequately allocated to priority areas which would improve Africa's image before the international community.

107. Issues related to desertification and the deterioration of the environment deserved greater attention. More resources should be earmarked for the implementation of projects in the subprogramme on transport and communications. He called for the enhancement of Africa's productivity and improvement in its capacity to export internationally.

108. The representative of Nigeria called upon UNDP to assist in the formulation and financing of sound preventive programmes against AIDS. Reviewing the three areas of concentration of the Fifth Programme, he underscored the need to strengthen the existing subregional economic groups through capacity building and allocation of further resources earmarked under the Fifth Programme.

109. The representative of Kenya endorsed the themes of the Fifth Programme. However, he expressed his concern that the programme might run into the same problems as UN-PAAERD. He therefore proposed the adoption of specific operational goals which would be clearly focused and would involve quantifiable measurements.

110. He suggested that the programme should address issues of growth performance, population management, environment, research, and science and technology.

111. He stressed the importance of long-term strategic planning. He also elaborated on the need for the Fifth Programme to address the issues of science and technology development.

112. The representative of Togo said that his country had been engaged for more than a year in a major democratization process. He said that the orientations of the Fifth Programme met the preoccupations of the Government of Togo. However, he requested UNDP to focus its assistance only to the promotion of subregional and regional economic cooperation and integration, and the enhancement of human resources development. He urged UNDP to reconsider its technical assistance programme with a view to encouraging the utilization of national expertise.

113. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire said that the international community should continue to consider Africa as its first priority. Africa should be assisted in its developmental effort and should not be marginalized. In that connection, the resource flows towards the continent must be increased. The UNDP Administrator should redouble his efforts and should be supported by the ECA Conference of Ministers.

114. The African debt remained a major obstacle to the economic recovery of the region. Structural adjustment efforts made by the people were being annulled by the debt burden. Strong actions were required, which could include the reduction of debt and its cancellation. He stated that African countries needed to play a greater role in international trade. The deterioration of commodity prices hampered all development endeavours. Immediate actions were therefore necessary in order to reverse the trend. The inter-country programme should address the essential problems related to the development of the continent. Africa should pursue the reforms already initiated in all areas. He supported the priority areas proposed, namely subregional and regional economic cooperation and integration of long-term strategic vertification and human resources development as well as allocation of resources to those areas of activity. However, there was a need to increase the role played by countries in the choice of actions. Representatives of Governments and subregional organizations should play a greater role in the examination and adoption of

projects under the Fifth Programme. They would also review the mechanisms to be set up for monitoring and evaluation. He requested ECA to convene an extraordinary meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers aimed at examining the projects formulated under the Fifth Programme. He also requested that an increased role should be played by ECA especially in the areas of policy coordination and implementation of the regional component of the programme.

115. The representative of Egypt described the Fifth Programme as comprehensive and rather ambitious in view of its duration and the available resources.

116. He said that there was a need to plan out the detailed objectives of the subprogrammes financially and timewise. The phasing of detailed objectives he said could be done under the umbrella of strategic long-term planning for sustained economic development and integration in Africa.

117. He observed that the implementation of structural adjustment policies and programmes had distressed African economies and brought about economic and social burdens. The Fifth Programme should help in alleviating some of those burdens. Projects that help create jobs, increase labour force mobility, enhancement of women's participation in economic activities, were necessary.

118. He stressed the importance and need for more sustainable integrative mechanisms that would create necessary linkages at the policy level and at inter-sectoral and regional levels.

119. He emphasized that the attainment of an effective integrative mechanism called for a comprehensive and reliable data base which he regarded as a basic requirement for successful policy formulation and implementation.

120. The representative of Liberia said that she was pleased with the coverage of the concerns addressed by the Fifth Programme, particularly the role of women in development. She went on to underscore the role of women in Africa's development.

121. She stated that human resources development and science and technology, particularly appropriate technologies, were serious problems confronting Liberia.

122. She underscored the role of the private sector in Africa's development, particularly in the case of Liberia. She proposed strong inter-country or regional cooperation in that area and suggested that programmes be developed in support of private sector promotion.

123. She called on the Administrator of UNDP to do everything possible to increase resources for the Fifth Programme as the limitation in resources in itself would cause serious constraints on the programme.

124. She stressed the need for coordination and cooperation between and among United Nations agencies, African intergovernmental organizations, and international institutions. She proposed that mechanisms be built in for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Fifth Programme.

125. The Lesotho representative endorsed the draft Fifth Programme whose contents are embodied in the development agenda of Lesotho and urged that the final programme document explicitly flag out from the subprogrammes the important areas of concentration like the terms of trade of African exports, women in development, conflicts and emergencies and employment generation.

126. He hoped the UNDP regional resources will be channelled to assist the Southern Africa group of countries which will face common constraints and problems as a result of the negative impact of post-apartheid South Africa.

127. He further proposed that UNDP look into the possibility of strengthening subregional economic integration by extending the round-table conference process to cover not only individual countries but also the subregional grouping of countries and the intergovernmental organizations in such subregions. The first subregional round-table conference could cover the migrant workers retrenchments and the social repercussions.

128. The observer for UNESCO endorsed the UNDP Inter-country Programme and gave suggestions covering (a) the need to effectively use existing structures and platforms of inter-country, and regional co-operation; (b) the need to build on ongoing institutions; (c) the need to ensure complementarity between country level initiatives already underway and the inter-country programme activities; (d) the need to ensure effective contacts and dialogues between the main actors in subprogramme C (human development); and (e) the need to make every effort to identify or design affordable alternatives and solutions.

129. The observer for WMO expressed his organization's desire to participate in the implementation of the Fifth Programme for Africa and its support to the objectives and priorities of the programme, in particular those related to the environment, food and agriculture, drought and desertification, water resources and human resources development.

130. WMO, he stated, was interested in the development of projects at the subregional level. He further stated that WMO also supported the spirit of collective participation proposed for the implementation of the Fifth Programme and would be willing to participate in the mobilization of additional resources to support the regional programme in Africa.

131. The observer for WFP outlined the objectives and work of his organization. He underlined the need for the coordination of activities among all United Nations agencies.

132. The observer for ARIPO outlined the functions of his organization. He invited governments, research and development institutions and industries in Africa to make effective use of his organization's facilities, especially its data base on patents and technology.

133. ARIPO endorsed the proposals of UNDP to use intergovernmental organizations in formulating its technical assistance programmes, and in the implementation of its programmed activities. ARIPO also indicated its support for the proposals contained in the "Implementation modalities and management arrangements" section of the document on the Fifth Programme.

134. The observer for ITC elaborated on the "Strategies for revitalization, recovery and growth of Africa's trade in the 1990s and beyond", which had been adopted in December 1990 by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. They had, at the same time, declared the 1990s the Trade Development Decade for Africa.

135. She underlined the relevance of trade to Africa's development, and noted that the promotion of intra-African trade could best be carried out through multilateral arrangements and in the context of subregional integration groupings. Trade promotion had also to pay special attention to womens' needs, since they constituted a large percentage of Africa's traders.

136. The observer for FAO noted that many of the elements of the programme were in line with FAO's own strategy paper. He believed that improvement in agricultural trade as a growth strategy was also an important challenge for the future.

137. While FAO supported the shift to government responsibility for project execution, he expressed concern that such a strategy might prevent member States from taking advantage of the expertise and experience of the specialized agencies. He further expressed the hope that the shift would not lead to the

establishment of parallel entities, or to an expansion of project management activities of UNDP field offices, which FAO was presently prepared to carry out.

138. He hoped that FAO would soon receive a copy of the evaluation mission report on the Fourth Programming Cycle, and a recent report on the evaluation of the management capacity of selected intergovernmental organizations. FAO would be happy to be consulted on the latter document. He requested UNDP to give early indications as to when pipeline projects scheduled for 1992 might start, and hoped that a time-table of actions for making the programme operational might soon be developed.

139. The observer for WIPO provided background information on the activities of his organization in Africa. He noted that assistance could be sent from his organization for the transfer of technology for industrial development, an area in which his organization had wide and relevant experience.

140. The observer for PTA said that his organization was in general agreement with the trends, objectives and strategies of the programme. However, he stressed the need to use subregional economic groupings as building blocs in achieving African economic integration. The mechanisms for doing that were not clearly indicated in the programme and should be specified.

141. Such mechanisms might include strengthening the programme management capacity of the secretariats, improving sectoral cooperation, and supporting programmes to strengthen trade and cooperation relations between the subregional groupings.

142. He further requested UNDP to clarify how it intended to go about significantly reducing the number of intergovernmental organizations with which it would cooperate during the period of the programme. He recommended that the Governing Council designate a list of such organizations with which it would cooperate.

143. The observer for UNIDO said that his organization fully supported the Fifth Programme. UNIDO had in the past cooperated with UNDP on the analysis of strategies for industrial activities.

144. He said that there was an overlap in the life of the Fifth Programme and the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA II) and therefore expected that the Fifth Programme would make significant contributions towards the achievement of the targets set for IDDA II.

145. He stated that the areas emphasized by the Fifth Programme for addressing Africa's industrial development indeed provided a basis for planning future industrial policies.

146. The observer for ILO said that the employment issue was clearly spelled out as a priority in the Fifth Programme and was in conformity with the "Abuja Declaration" on employment adopted by the Heads of State and Government in June 1991. ILO had set up a regional system of advisory teams who provided to Africa, on an ongoing basis, information on the employment situation and assistance to governments and labour administrations. This was particularly important under conditions of structural adjustment and for purposes of medium- and long-term planning.

147. He urged that the results already achieved by previous programmes should not be threatened by the reductions in the regional programme.

148. The observer for ICAO drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that African economic integration called for a better system of telecommunications and transport. He said that the nature of surface infrastructure made civil aviation a top priority, which had to be satisfied before Africa could contribute to global development. The reduction of the UNDP funds earmarked for the regional programme posed a serious problem to that sector.

149. He said that the role of ICAO was to provide training on international standards, and to provide technical assistance designed to implement such standards. However, it could not provide those services if funds were not available.

150. The observer for AIPO said that the section of the document on regional cooperation and integration was noteworthy for two reasons, namely the rationalization and harmonization of intergovernmental organizations, and assistance to essential sectors related to integration. He said that there was also a need to favour activities aiming at interagency collaboration, such as in the development of common projects. He praised the efforts of WIPO, which, with UNDP assistance, was working towards a collaborative arrangement with AIPO, ARIPO and ARCT.

151. He said that the area of intellectual property was one of the sectors where African integration had been in force for the last 30 years. He stressed that it was one of the rare African institutions in which integration was total, because it acted on behalf of, and for, member States.

152. The observer for UNICEF commended the proposed Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa. In particular, she commended it for its focus on fostering human development, which UNICEF shared as a central concern with UNDP. The inclusion of measures to address maternal mortality and disability under that subprogramme would represent a reinforcement of efforts to move towards the Goals for Children and Development in the 1990s, which had been adopted by the World Summit for Children in New York last year. The continued efforts at "mainstreaming" the concerns of women would also be most welcome.

153. She reaffirmed that UNICEF, in collaboration with other agencies, looked forward to lending support to the implementation of the programme. She urged that the approach of participatory development stressed so eloquently by His Excellency President Nujoma in his opening address be adopted as a central strategy in efforts to reduce pregnancy-related deaths, and improve the health and skills of women as key actors and a new resource for development.

154. The observer for ARSO pointed out that the quality factor was an important criteria for promotion of intra-African trade, and enhancement of export capabilities of member States.

155. He also underlined that harmonized standards and measurement systems were essential to accelerate the economic integration process at subregional and regional levels as well as the application of science and technology in the productive sectors. Hence, it was essential that the Fifth Programme provided for the accelerated development of standardization, quality assurance and measurement systems at the regional level.

156. The observer for UNCTAD stated that the first priority "regional cooperation and integration" had the full support of his organization. He however observed that in the foreseeable future most of the resources which will be available to Africa for human development would have to come from trade and financial flows involving the rest of the world.

157. He stressed that the need to assist African countries as regards their external sectors should thus be better reflected in the regional programme and made particular reference to the need for assistance on the African community strategy to be given more prominence. Similarly, the agriculture and industry components of the programme should contain a clear recognition of the fact that these sectors cannot fully develop if problems of market access and international prices are not adequately addressed.

158. The representative for UNDRO, in a statement, supported the Fifth Programme. He stressed the pivotal role of the resident representative to ensure that the capacities of all organizations in the United Nations system are fully utilized and that there is no duplication of capacity. He further stated that he fully supported the concept of programme approach as it was linked with the need to define common national goals and objectives.

159. Commenting on the report on the "Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa", the observer for UNDTCD agreed on the need to set up a long-term socio-economic framework to guide short-term economic policies, but said that this should be done in a balanced manner taking into account the necessity to have an interaction and externalities between the short, medium and the long terms.

160. He also raised the need to have an integrated decision-making tool to enhance planning and economic management and informed that UNDTCD was finalizing the public sector planning and management information system (PSPMIS) that would be made available to African countries. He also suggested that exchange of experience between Africa and other continents should be intensified. In that respect, he informed the meeting that UNDTCD, in cooperation with Japan and the African Development Bank would organize an interregional symposium on the subject: "Promoting accelerated development in Africa: Perspectives from the Asian experience" from 14 to 16 March 1992, in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Any other business (agenda item 4)

161. There was no issue raised under this item.

Adoption of the report (agenda item 5)

162. The meeting adopted the report with some slight amendments. The amended resolution is annexed to this report.

Closure of the meeting (agenda item 6)

163. The Chairman thanked the participants for their fruitful debate and declared the third extraordinary meeting closed.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
FIFTH CYCLE INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA, 1992-1996

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 720 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 by which the Ministers endorsed the orientation paper on the United Nations Fifth Inter-Country Programme for Africa (1992-1996) and, at the same time, expressed concern about the reduction of resources provided in that Programme for Africa,[1]

Recalling also Commission resolution 718 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 on the Revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the Regional Commission for Africa,[2]

Recalling further Commission resolution 708 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 operative paragraph 4 requesting the United Nations Development Programme to provide during its Fifth Programming Cycle sufficient resources to support the economic integration process in Africa,[3]

Having considered the general framework of the draft Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa (1992-1996) prepared by UNDP,

Considering the need to establish closer linkages between national and regional programmes so as to achieve proper complementarity and efficient utilization of scarce resources for the acceleration of the economic cooperation and integration process,

Considering the necessity and the urgency to set up a system for coordination, harmonization and follow-up of the multinational programmes,

1. Expresses its appreciation to UNDP for its continued assistance to the development of the African region;

2. Supports the draft of the fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa;

3. Expresses its concern regarding the reduction of resources available to the fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa;

4. Urges the Governing Council of UNDP to increase the level of the resources allocated to the Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa without reducing the national IPF;

5. Calls upon the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Secretary of ECA, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the OAU and the President of ADB, to continue to give particular emphasis to the strengthening and promotion of subregional and regional economic cooperation and integration, and the implementation of multidisciplinary activities;

---

[1] See E/ECA/CM.17/32.

[2] See E/ECA/CM.17/32

[3] See E/ECA/CM.17/32.

6. Urges the Administrator of UNDP, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the President of ADB, the Executive Secretary of ECA and other United Nations agencies to undertake joint activities designed to attract resources supplementary to those allocated by UNDP for the Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa;

7. Appeals to member States to help build linkages between the individual country programmes and the Fifth Inter-country Programme by funding, as far as possible, subregional and regional multidisciplinary activities which are complementary to their national development plans through resources available under their respective indicative planning figures (IPF);

8. Appeals to donor Governments and institutions to increase the levels of their participation in the fifth Inter-country Programme and to fund regional, subregional and national projects which are complementary to those activities developed under the programme;

9. Requests the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, governments, other executing agencies, regional and subregional organizations, to conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the UNDP Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa and to make available the report thereon to all the parties concerned.